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CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY
Weekly Report
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No. 16

WEEK ENDING APRIL 15, 1960

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of April 15, 1960

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	65	35	0
HOUSE	280	151	6

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Federal Education Aid (S 8) (HR 10128)	Reported 3/28/60	Reported 9/12/59 Passed 2/4/60	
Student Disclaimer Affidavit (S 2929)		Approved 2/2/60	
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Reported 3/18/59 Passed 3/23/59	
Civil Rights (HR 8601)	Reported 8/20/59 Passed 3/24/60	Reported 3/30/60 Passed 4/8/60	
International Dvpt. Assn. (S 3074) (HR 11001)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	
Supreme Court Powers (S 3) (HR 3)	Reported 6/2/59 Passed 6/24/59	Hearings Completed	
Housing (HR 10213)	Reported 3/15/60		
Veterans' Benefits (S 1138) (HR 2258)	Hearings Completed	Reported 7/14/59 Passed 7/21/59	
Social Security	Hearings Underway		
Health Insurance for Aged (S 2915, 3350) (HR 4700)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Completed	
Minimum Wage (S 1046, 1967) (HR 4488, 7490)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Completed	
Unemployment Compensation (S 791) (HR 7177)			
Farm Bill (S 2759, 3335, 3336) (HR 10355)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Sugar Act Extension (S 3210, 3361)			
Mutual Security Program (S 3058) (HR 11510)	Reported 4/7/60	Hearings Completed	
Bond Interest Rates (S 2813) (HR 10590)	Reported 2/29/60		
Corporate, Excise Taxes			
Postal Rate Increase (S 3192) (HR 11140)	Hearings Scheduled		
Gas Tax Increase			
Regulatory Agency Rules (S 2374) (HR 4800, 6774)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Clean Elections (S 2436)		Reported 7/23/59 Passed 1/25/60	
Youth Conservation Corps (S 812)		Reported 7/17/59 Passed 8/13/59	
Foreign Investments (S 3251, 3252) (HR 5)	Reported 2/19/60 Debate Suspended		
Passports (HR 9069) (S 2287, 2315)	Reported 9/4/59 Passed 9/8/59	Hearings Underway	
International Court Powers (S Res 94)	No House Action Needed	Hearings Completed	

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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RETIRED OFFICERS' JOBS

The House April 7 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR10959) to curb influence practices in the employment of retired officers by defense contractors. The principal feature of the bill provided for court-martial proceedings against any retired commissioned officer who negotiated defense contracts for private industry within two years after his release from military service.

Before passage, the House by voice vote adopted a committee amendment by Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D Texas) in the form of a substitute bill (HR 11576) providing the court-martial proceedings, and rejected a motion by Rep. Katharine St. George (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill to the Armed Services Committee.

House debate April 6 and 7 focused on an amendment by Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D La.) providing for criminal prosecution both of retired commissioned officers who, within the two-year period, negotiated defense contracts for private industry, and of contractors who employed the officers. The amendment by Hebert, sponsor of the original bill (HR 9682), had been rejected by the Armed Services Committee. Offered in the form of a substitute bill (HR 11474), it would have set a \$10,000 fine and/or a one-year jail sentence for retired officers and contractors who violated the provisions of the bill.

Hebert made three separate attempts to offer the amendment and each time was ruled out of order. On his first two tries the presiding officer ruled that the proposed criminal penalties came within the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee, which had not yet considered the bill. In his third attempt Hebert deleted the criminal penalties and added a provision which prohibited the contractor violating the two-year provision from obtaining defense contracts within the next two years and deprived the officer who violated the provision of his retired pay for the next two years. The amendment was ruled non-germane because it placed a penalty on the contractor as well as on the commissioned officer. Following the third ruling, Hebert introduced a bill (HR 11657) containing his criminal penalty proposals which was referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

The House rejected, by a 70-101 standing vote, an amendment to the Kilday amendment offered by Rep. Alfred E. Santangelo (D N.Y.). It provided court-martial proceedings for general or flag officers, or any commissioned officer whose duties within the last two years involved procurement, who accepted any type of employment with a defense contractor within two years after leaving the military service.

BACKGROUND -- The House Armed Services Committee March 21 reported HR 10959 (H Rept 1408) with amendments. (Weekly Report p. 461)

The report said the purpose of HR 10959 was to help curb potential influence by retired commissioned officers employed by contractors in the area of military procurement. Selling was defined by the report as including all negotiations which brought a "contractor and his representatives into contact with officials" of the Defense Department for the purpose of obtaining contracts. The

results of a survey of the employment of retired commissioned officers conducted by Hebert's Special Investigations Subcommittee and released in the report showed that 250 retired generals and admirals and 1,151 other commissioned officers were employed by defense contractors as of July 1, 1959. (For listing of generals and admirals, see Weekly Report p. 130)

The Committee April 5, by a 25-8 vote, approved the Kilday proposal as a substitute to HR 10959. The Committee's decision to strengthen the bill by providing for court-martials came after Hebert indicated he would make attempts to strengthen the bill on the House floor. The change had the approval of Committee Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.), who had sponsored the Committee action deleting criminal penalties from Hebert's original bill.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 10959: Provided that any commissioned officer of the armed services who, within two years after his release from active duty, sold or in any way participated in the sale of anything to the Defense Department or armed forces, either for his own benefit or for a third party, would lose his retirement pay for two years.

Exempted from this provision any officer who served on active duty for less than eight years and whose primary duties had not included procurement or supply.

Required any retired commissioned officer who intended to negotiate sales contracts with the Defense Department, either for himself or for a third party from whom he had agreed to accept compensation, to file a statement of his intentions with the Department.

Required the Defense Department to establish offices of enrollment and appoint a director of enrollment to administer the program and make the records available to the public.

Required that information forms be sent to all retired commissioned officers.

Required every defense contractor to inform the Defense Department of all retired military officers in its employ or in a subcontractor's employ.

Provided that any officer or contractor who failed to supply the required information be denied retirement pay or contract payments until the information was supplied.

Permitted officers of the rank of five-star general or admiral (who technically remain on active duty even though retired) to be employed by defense contractors.

Directed that court-martial proceedings be brought against officers who violated any provision of the act.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

April 7 -- Alfred E. Santangelo (D N.Y.) -- Amend Kilday committee amendment to provide that any retired flag or general officer, or any officer whose primary duties during the last two years involved procurement, who accepted any employment with a defense contractor within two years after leaving the service, would be subject to court-martial proceedings. Standing vote, 70-101.

DEBATE -- April 7 -- Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) -- Since the exact nature of the problem is not known, it is unwise "to add a new provision to the Criminal Code to

single out retired officers". The substitute bill offered by Kilday "makes a truly sound approach to this whole matter".

Kilday -- Even if a firm hired retired officers for the influence they have, it would not hire one whom the law prohibited it from hiring.

Santangelo -- The provisions of the Kilday bill "are milquetoast and a powder puff approach to this serious problem. We have to have effective sanctions and effective penalties."

Hebert -- The Committee, by recommending court-martial proceedings, "did confess to the general public that it was in error (and put) some teeth into the new version. Of course, they are only baby teeth...."

Arthur Winstead (D Miss.) -- "I hope the Judiciary Committee will take action on the Hebert bill (HR 11657) introduced today. I definitely feel that contractors should be held just as responsible (for influence peddling) as retired military personnel."

SUPPLEMENTAL SPACE FUNDS

The House April 11, by voice vote, agreed to the Senate version of a bill (HJ Res 621) providing \$23 million in fiscal 1960 supplemental appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and \$79,000 for the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. The latter was added by the Senate March 24. (Weekly Report p. 562)

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL

The House April 6 and the Senate April 7 approved by voice votes a conference report on the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1960 (HR 10743 -- H Rept 1452) providing \$955,320,003 in definite additional funds for various Government agencies for the year ending June 30. The action, which sent the bill to the White House, provided \$63,109,885 less than Administration requests, \$717,864,139 more than the House voted Feb. 29 and \$40,121,100 less than the Senate voted March 24. (Weekly Report p. 563)

Conferees retained in the bill the Senate's largest single addition to the House-passed measure -- \$675 million to permit the Commodity Credit Corp. to replenish capital losses sustained from price support operations in fiscal 1959. The sum had been requested by the Administration but disallowed by the House on grounds the only purpose served would be a "cushion" for the existing CCC surplus.

Conferees also approved \$17.5 million for urban renewal and slum clearance grants, another item on which the House had disallowed the entire Administration request (\$50 million). The Senate had voted \$35 million for the program. For federal payments to school districts in federally impacted areas, for which the Administration had made no request, conferees agreed on the Senate-voted \$22,343,000, which was \$14,013,000 more than the House had voted.

BACKGROUND -- House-Senate conferees, in their April 5 report, agreed to eliminate a Senate-passed proposal to give the U.S. Information Agency \$100,000 for Spanish-language radio broadcasts "to cultivate friendship with the people of Cuba". The conferees said, however, that the proposal should receive "careful consideration" by the Executive Branch, and if it was approved the program could be implemented with unobligated funds under regular appropriations for salaries

and expenses. Conferees allowed \$300,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to help prevent illegal flights and sailings to Cuba. The Administration had requested, and the Senate had voted, \$500,000 for this, but the House had made no provision for it.

Conferees disallowed \$3 million asked by the Administration and voted by the Senate to initiate a program authorized in 1958 for federal contributions to states and localities for civil defense. They also eliminated \$7,362,000 voted by the Senate to pay in full fiscal 1959 entitlements for federally impacted school districts. Under Department of Commerce maritime activities, conferees agreed on \$24 million for operating-differential subsidies instead of the \$32 million requested by the Administration and voted by the Senate and the \$16 million voted by the House. Conferees agreed to the Senate-voted \$4 million in grants to states for public assistance under the Social Security Administration, instead of the \$9.5 million voted by the House and the \$10 million in budget requests.

PROVISIONS -- As passed and sent to the White House, HR 10743 appropriated:

Agriculture Department	
Commodity Stabilization Service	\$ 1,400,000
Commodity Credit Corp.	675,000,000
Forest Service	20,450,000
Commerce Department	
Coast and Geodetic Survey	34,000
Maritime activities	24,015,000
Defense Department	
Civil functions	2,750,000
Military functions	6,000,000
Health, Education and Welfare	
Education Office	32,174,000
Public Health Service	422,500
St. Elizabeths Hospital	90,000
Social Security Administration	4,000,000
Independent Offices	
Federal Aviation Agency	10,000,000
General Services Administration	3,590,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	19,150,000
National Labor Relations Board	550,000
Veterans Administration	110,858,500
Interior Department	
Fish and Wildlife Service	55,000
Indian Affairs Bureau	310,000
Land Management Bureau	2,450,000
National Park Service	3,695,000
Reclamation Bureau	756,000
Justice Department	
Legal activities, administration	535,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	300,000
Labor Department	
Reporting, disclosure activities	1,025,000
Post Office Department	18,900,000
State Department	7,497,064
Treasury Department	2,330,000
Legislative Branch	
Congressional Buildings	32,200
House	658,200
Senate	724,205
Judiciary	619,400
Claims and judgments	4,948,934
TOTAL	\$955,320,003
Indefinite appropriations	(\$50,000)

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Senate April 8, by a 71-18 roll-call vote, passed an amended version of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 (HR 8601). Just before passage, the Senate turned down a motion by James O. Eastland (D Miss.) to recommit the bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Eastland motion was defeated when a tabling motion by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) carried by a 70-19 vote. The 18 Southern Senators who had previously filibustered against the bill voted against final passage and were joined by Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) in voting against Dirksen's tabling motion. (For voting, see chart p. 653. For provisions, see Weekly Report p. 603)

Before the bill was passed Members who wanted a stronger measure said the Senate's bill was weak and represented a victory for the South; Southerners said the bill was degrading to the South and was motivated by the desire for political dividends in the North; representatives of the moderate, and majority, bi-partisan group called the bill "a step forward".

Following Senate passage of HR 8601, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) called up for Senate consideration the House-passed bill (HR 8315) to authorize the Army to lease, rent-free, part of its property at Fort Crowder, Mo., for temporary schooling of children from Stella, Mo. This was the bill that Johnson made the vehicle for civil rights legislation when the Senate began its long debate Feb. 15. The civil rights amendments to the bill were withdrawn, but passage was blocked by Wayne Morse (D Ore.), who objected that it did not meet the "Morse formula" for guaranteeing the Government a fair return for leasing public property. Thus HR 8315 was returned to the Senate Calendar and its passage was again postponed.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) April 11 said the House Rules Committee would meet April 19 to send the civil rights bill to the House floor, probably April 21, so that the House could agree to the Senate's amendments. Rayburn said that HR 8601 as amended by the Senate was "a reasonable bill".

DEBATE -- April 8 -- Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- "This bill flies in the face of the Constitution; it absolutely destroys due process so far as the local election official is concerned. The only due process he will have under the referee proposal is to be served with a petition."

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- "Those of us who supported a meaningful civil rights bill have suffered a crushing defeat. The other day I said... 'Dick (Russell), here is my sword. I hope you will give it back to me so that I can beat it into a plowshare for the spring planting.' Surely in this battle on the Senate floor the roles of Grant and Lee at Appomattox have been reversed."

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- "Moral persuasion and right thinking cannot be accomplished by statute, however strict or punitive in nature. Good will is needed.... A little of the old-fashioned religion is required.... Progress cannot be legislated."

Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- "We have a watered-down bill that has been so further diluted that it will wash right out of this chamber and hardly be noticed in the mainstream of American life.... We were beaten before we started -- beaten by the committee seniority system, beaten by the combined strength of the leadership of both parties, and beaten by the usual voting coalition."

Statistics on Senate Debate

The Senate debate on civil rights, which began Feb. 15 and ended April 8, was the longest in recent years but Senate veterans could remember one that was longer -- the Smoot-Hawley tariff debate, which began in September 1929 and continued intermittently until March 1930.

Actual debate on civil rights occupied 37 days during which 45 roll-call votes were taken. Three Senators voted on every one of the 45 roll calls: Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) and Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.).

Debate was highlighted by around-the-clock sessions from Feb. 29 through March 8 that were imposed by the majority of the Senate in hopes of wearing down Southern opposition. That nine-day session lasted 157 hours, 26 minutes, broken by a 15-minute recess March 2 and a recess over Sunday, March 6, that provided 42½ hours of respite. The longest unbroken session during that period took 82 hours and 2 minutes from March 2 to 5.

In the nine-day stretch there were 13 roll-call votes and 50 quorum calls. Three Senators were present for all 63 votes and quorum calls: E.L. Bartlett (D Alaska), Mrs. Smith and Keating; four others missed only one of the calls: Frank Church (D Idaho), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa) and Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas). The 18 Southerners whose strategy was to stay away while members of the civil rights bloc gave up their sleep to answer quorum calls in the middle of the night averaged only 16 appearances at the 63 calls. Of the Democratic Presidential candidates, Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) answered six calls, John F. Kennedy (Mass.) only two and Stuart Symington (Mo.) 17.

Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) -- "The President is reported in the press as being well satisfied with this bill.... That is not surprising; for the President has done little, affirmatively, in the last six years -- since the civil rights issue was reactivated by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States -- to show his sympathy for the establishment of the basic rights guaranteed by the Constitution for those disadvantaged...because of their race or color. This bill...has the tepid character of his negative views...."

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- "In the passage of any legislation we must determine what is practical and realistic.... If we try to move too far too quickly, we may accomplish nothing."

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- The civil rights bill "is not a victory for anyone. It is a compromise measure.... This kind of halfway measure is a compelling invitation to a renewal of the struggle for effective civil rights legislation at the very next opportunity."

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- "The only real and lasting good...which has come from...this prolonged legislative ordeal...is in what the Senate has refused to do... rather than in what it has accepted."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- "The bill... sets up an elaborate obstacle course which the disenfranchised Negro in the South must successfully run before he will be permitted to vote at all.... The delays and discouragements have been multiplied so that the Senator from Mississippi

(Eastland) spoke truly...when he said that the bill would permit only a very few additional Negroes to vote".

Dirksen -- "I have a high regard for our state-federal relationship, so I like to see caution exercised, as I think it was exercised in this long discussion.... What we have now wrought is a moderate bill, and yet it represents a significant forward step."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 9 -- Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said the bill passed by the Senate "makes it harder and not easier for Negroes to vote". Describing the referees plan, Wilkins said, "The Negro has to pass more check points and more officials than he would if he were trying to get the United States gold reserves in Fort Knox. It's a fraud."

April 11 -- Sen. Strom Thurmond (D.S.C.) in a news-letter said the Senate's action indicated "a pattern of defeat for the NAACP and its spokesmen".

April 12 -- Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP, said HR 8601 "isn't worth the paper it's written on". Gov. Ernest F. Hollings (D S.C.) said the bill "could be much worse; it's within reasonable bounds, so far."

STATE, JUSTICE APPROPRIATIONS

The House April 13 passed, by a 312-31 roll-call vote, and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 11666) appropriating \$671,264,807 for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies in fiscal 1961, plus \$5,300,000 in indefinite appropriations from special accounts. (For voting, see chart p. 654)

The House agreed to a cut of \$15,000 in the appropriation for the Interparliamentary Union after Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa) raised a point of order that the proposed \$30,000 appropriation exceeded the authorization of \$15,000 for the Union.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee April 8 reported HR 11666 (H Rept 1467), recommending \$676,579,807 in definite and indefinite (estimated) appropriations. That was \$37,223,948 less than the President requested.

The Committee cut \$23,228,856 from State Department requests. It disallowed a request for an increase of 568 positions, partly for new posts in Africa, and said it was "confident" the new positions could be filled by reducing personnel in other operations.

Justice Department requests were cut by \$2,679,820, but the full \$118 million requested for the Federal Bureau of Investigation was allowed, in order to permit hiring of 137 additional clerks for fingerprint files.

The Committee cut \$6,804,200 from United States Information Agency requests. It disallowed a personnel increase of 126 positions, but allowed \$8,740,000 for completion of a shortwave broadcasting facility in Liberia for Voice of America coverage of Africa and parts of the Middle East.

Other cuts: the Judiciary, \$2,701,920; President's special international program, \$1,664,152; Civil Rights Commission, \$145,000.

The Committee adopted a requirement that no less than \$53,095,000 -- approximately 8 percent -- of the total 1961 appropriation be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits from the Treasury for carrying out various programs. An additional provision declared that none of the appropriations could be used for programs funded by foreign currencies unless a specific dollar appropriation had been made to purchase such currencies.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 11666 appropriated:

State Department	\$223,769,754
Justice Department	278,220,180
Judiciary	44,500,045
U.S. Information Agency	116,988,980
President's Special	
International Program	6,935,848
Civil Rights Commission	850,000

TOTAL \$671,264,807

Indefinite appropriations (\$ 5,300,000)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

April 12 -- John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- Cut the appropriation for the Interparliamentary Union from \$30,000 to \$15,000. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

April 12 -- Gross -- Cut \$435,000 from State Department representation allowances. Voice.

John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) -- Add \$400,000 for salaries of U.S. judges' law clerks. Voice.

LABOR INVESTIGATION

The Senate April 11, by voice vote, adopted an amended resolution (S Res 255) authorizing the transfer to the Senate Government Operations Committee of the investigating power and files of the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, which expired March 31. The resolution authorized the Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee to continue the Select Committee's work until Jan. 31, 1961, with a \$75,000 budget. The resolution stipulated that the transfer was not to impair activities of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, which reportedly was concerned over a possible duplication of functions. The transfer earlier had been rejected by a majority of the Government Operations Committee.

The action was proposed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) as an amendment to S Res 255, which authorized \$85,000 for completion of a study on a world-wide health research by the Government Operations Reorganization and International Organizations Subcommittee. McClellan, chairman of the Government Operations Committee, its Investigations Subcommittee and the Select Committee, told the Senate conferences had been held with the majority and minority leaders and Chairman Lister Hill (D Ala.) of the Labor Committee and all had agreed the amendment was "possibly the best way and the proper course" to conclude the Select Committee's work. He said if the transfer were approved he would seek indefinite postponement of a pending resolution (S Res 294) to extend the Select Committee's life for one year. The amendment was accepted by voice vote.

McClellan April 13 said he continued to receive complaints of racketeering and other wrongs committed in the labor-management field that seemed worth looking into. He said his Subcommittee would hold some hearings on the subject but had no definite plans yet.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Government Operations Committee March 24, by a 4-5 vote, rejected a resolution (S Res 287) to transfer Select Committee records to its Permanent Investigations Subcommittee. The Senate Rules and Administration Committee March 30 reported S Res 294 (S Rept 1207), to continue the Select Committee. (Weekly Report p. 502,593)

TEAMSTER MONITORS

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., April 14 upheld an October 1959 order by U.S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts which denied a motion to remove Martin F. O'Donoghue as chairman of the Teamster board of monitors. The action was brought by John Cunningham of New York, one of the rank and file members of the Teamsters Union who brought an earlier suit to bar James R. Hoffa from the union presidency. Cunningham since has broken with the rank and file group. The Court rejected contentions that O'Donoghue should be disqualified since he had been an attorney in earlier litigation aimed at barring Hoffa from the presidency. (Weekly Report p. 609; 1959 Almanac p. 737)

On Capitol Hill, a group of Democratic Representatives led by Rep. James Roosevelt (Calif.) April 13 criticized both Letts and the monitors for depriving rank and file union members of their rights to "complete control over their own affairs." Roosevelt said Letts had "overplayed his individual powers" and proposed a Congressional investigation. Rep. John H. Dent (Pa.) also called for an inquiry and Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (Ill.) suggested passage of a resolution calling on the Labor Department to proceed under the 1959 Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act "to bring some degree of order out of the utter chaos."

A civil trial is scheduled for April 27 on corruption charges filed against Hoffa by the monitors. O'Donoghue, testifying April 12 at deposition proceedings, said Hoffa phoned him in July 1959 and said, "You're so smart, I'm going to get you...."

PASSPORTS

The U.S. Court of Appeals April 14 upheld a State Department decision denying Rep. Charles O. Porter (D Ore.) a passport to travel in Communist China. Porter Aug. 27, 1959 filed suit in federal court to force the State Department to grant him a passport valid for travel to Communist China, which it refused him July 2, 1959. The suit was dismissed Sept. 28, 1959.

Porter contended a Member of Congress had the right to travel anywhere in the world except in time of an emergency. He said the State Department's decision involved a conflict between opposing claims of constitutional powers of the Legislative and Executive Branches of Government. The court ruled there was no such conflict and said "individual Congressmen must conform" to passport regulations applicable to all citizens authorized by the Government to travel abroad.

Porter, as a member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, had been authorized to travel to Okinawa and Japan in 1959 on behalf of the Committee to investigate personnel problems. He asked for additional permission to travel to Communist China. The court said that Porter's status as a Member of Congress did not "entitle him to be exempted from regulations or orders of the Executive Department within the latter's constitutional competence."

NYE APPOINTMENT

The Federal Housing Administration April 14 announced the appointment of former Sen. Gerald P. Nye (R N.D. 1925-1945) as a special assistant to Housing Commissioner Julian H. Zimmerman. Nye, now 66 and a management consultant in Washington, D.C., will handle housing for the elderly, the announcement said.

NEGRO BOYCOTTS

Recent developments in the negro campaign against retail stores maintaining segregated facilities (Weekly Report p. 468):

March 12 -- The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People sent letters to its chapters asking them to urge members to boycott nationally the F.W. Woolworth Co., S.S. Kresge Co., S.H. Kress & Co., and W.T. Grant Co. chain stores, and Thalheimer's department store in Richmond, Va.

April 7 -- The Congress on Racial Equality began a projected mailing of one million cards to be signed and returned pledging a boycott of Woolworth's until the company's policy of segregating lunch counters in the South was changed.

April 10 -- The American Assn. of University Professors protested the suspension or expulsion of Southern Negro students from public colleges for "protesting in peaceful ways against racial discrimination".

EISENHOWER CUBA LETTER

At the direction of President Eisenhower, U.S. Ambassador to Chile Walter Howe April 8 delivered to the Federation of the Students of Chile a letter answering the group's criticisms of U.S. policies and voicing concern over Cuban "betrayal" of the ideals of the 1959 revolution. The State Department said Mr. Eisenhower revised Howe's draft of the 14-page letter in part and that, in effect, it was the President's letter. The letter replied to one the President received in March during his South American tour which questioned U.S. policies toward Latin America. (Weekly Report p. 336)

The letter said, in part: "In all candor, I must state that many long-time friends of Cuba in the United States and elsewhere in the hemisphere who were heartened by the ideals expressed by the present leaders of Cuba when they assumed control of the Government have been gravely disillusioned by what is coming to be considered a betrayal of these ideals in such matters as freedom of expression, equal protection of the laws and the right freely to choose a representative government." It added that recent incidents in Cuba "make it quite clear that it is dangerous for anyone there to voice opinions which do not conform with Government policy."

The letter also said the U.S. was not opposed to land reform in Cuba "any more than it is in any other part of the world," but that protests had been directed against "arbitrary actions of Cuban officials and others, taken in disregard of that country's own laws as well as of international law."

CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

The following recent court actions have resulted from contempt of Congress citations:

March 11 -- Edward Yellin, University of Illinois graduate student, was convicted of contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions on alleged Communist activities during 1958 testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee. (1958 Almanac p. 709)

March 16 -- Frank Grumman, radio operator for RCA Communications Inc., and a member of the American Communications Assn., was convicted of contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions on alleged Communist activity in 1957 testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee. The ACA was expelled from the CIO in 1950 on grounds it followed the Communist line. (1958 Almanac p. 710)

March 18 -- William Presser, president of the Ohio Conference of Teamsters, was sentenced to two months in prison and fined \$100 for contempt of Congress. Presser was convicted Feb. 2 for refusal to produce records under subpoena or answer questions on them in 1958 testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. Presser March 23 was indicted by a Cleveland, Ohio, grand jury on charges of obstructing justice and hampering the work of the Select Committee by destroying some of the subpoenaed records. He pleaded innocent to the charge April 1. (1959 Almanac p. 723)

March 23 -- Bernard Silber, member of the American Communications Assn., was convicted of contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions on alleged Communist party activity in 1958 testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee. (1958 Almanac p. 710)

March 28 -- The Supreme Court granted a hearing to Frank Wilkinson of Los Angeles, convicted in 1958 of contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions on alleged Communist activity during 1958 testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee. (1958 Almanac p. 709)

March 30 -- Peter Licavoli of Detroit, now serving a prison sentence for income tax evasion, was convicted of contempt of Congress for failure to respond to a 1958 subpoena from the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. Licavoli April 14 was sentenced to six months imprisonment and fined \$1,000, with the prison term to begin when his current term ended. (1959 Almanac p. 734)

April 6 -- The House Un-American Activities Committee voted to cite 13 witnesses for contempt of Congress for failure to answer questions on alleged Communist activity during 1959 hearings in Puerto Rico. The witnesses held that the Committee lacked jurisdiction to investigate Puerto Rican affairs. House Rule No. 11, giving the powers and duties of the Committee, states only that the Committee is authorized to sit and act at any place "within the United States".

April 11 -- Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-CIO), was convicted of contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions on alleged misuse of union funds in 1958 testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. (Hutcheson did not take the Fifth Amendment.) (1959 Almanac p. 734)

MISSILE COORDINATION

The Defense Department April 7 announced the establishment of an office to provide centralized control over the development of military missile and satellite bases. The announcement said the program would be under the direction of Dr. Herbert F. York, Director of Research and Engineering and that Air Force Major Gen. Donald N. Yates had been appointed Deputy Director of Defense Research and Engineering for Ranges and Space Ground Support.

The new plan was designed to "use national resources more effectively through the elimination of unnecessary duplication" in ground stations, tracking networks and other facilities, the announcement said.

(For Capitol Briefs see p. 647)

STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 86th CONGRESS, 2nd SESSION

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture						
Commerce (HR 10234)	\$ 799,615,000	\$ 760,522,235	\$ 760,522,235	\$ 738,388,300	\$ 738,388,300	
Defense						
District of Columbia (HR 10233)						
Federal payment	34,533,000	27,533,000	27,533,000	28,533,000	28,533,000	\$ 27,533,000
District payment	(242,403,000)	(237,118,276)	(237,118,276)	(240,089,152)	(240,089,152)	(239,470,433)
Executive Offices (HR 11389)	14,302,500	13,787,500	13,787,500			
Independent Offices						
Interior (HR 10401)	550,330,300	543,375,600	543,375,600	586,259,500	589,212,625	
Labor-HEW (HR 11390)	4,000,083,981	4,184,022,731	4,184,022,731			
Legislative						
Public Works						
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 11666)	708,173,755	676,579,807	676,564,807			
Treasury-Post Office (HR 10569)	4,897,853,000	4,795,414,000	4,795,414,000			
Mutual Security						
Supplementals, 1960	1,041,504,888	252,175,864	260,505,864	1,002,987,103	1,018,570,103	978,449,003

ILLINOIS PRIMARY RESULTS

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, running unopposed in the preference balloting for President in the April 12 Republican primary, received 725,528 votes, according to unofficial returns from all but about 300 of the state's 9,980 precincts.

There were no entries in the Democratic preference primary. Written votes were received, however, by the following Democratic hopefuls: Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), 7,926; Adlai E. Stevenson, 642; Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), 555; and Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.), 515 (12 of 102 counties reporting).

The total Democratic and Republican primary votes indicated a Democratic rise and Republican drop from the 1956 primary:

Party	1956 Primary	1960 Primary
Democratic	961,999 (52.3%)	approx. 1,043,000 (55.7%)
Republican	877,578 (47.7%)	approx. 829,000 (44.3%)

Most organizational candidates were victorious in the primary balloting for Congress and statewide offices. Gov. William G. Stratton (R), seeking nomination to a third term, received 489,416 votes to 340,069 for his conservative Republican opponent, State Sen. Hayes Robertson, based on incomplete, unofficial returns. In the Democratic gubernatorial primary, Otto Kerner, choice of the Democratic organization, received 636,103 votes. His total was more than twice that of his two opponents, State Treasurer Joseph D. Lohman of Chicago (226,620 votes) and Stephen A. Mitchell, former Democratic national chairman (179,426 votes), with 200 precincts still to report.

In a heated six-man race for the Republican nomination for U.S. Senator, Chicago lawyer Samuel Witwer, choice of Stratton and the GOP organization, emerged victorious. He received 244,496 votes to 222,666 for his closest opponent, Warren E. Wright, a former state senator and state auditor. Other totals in the Senatorial race (incomplete returns): William H. Rentschler of Lake Forest, 198,866 votes; state senator John Lewis of Marshall, 48,232 votes; Louisville clergyman John R. Harrell, 34,137 votes; and John A. Ricker, Glencoe lawyer, 30,750 votes. Witwer will run in November against Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D), who received 876,949 votes (unofficial returns) in his unopposed campaign for renomination.

In voting for Congressional nominees, all incumbent Congressmen seeking reelection were renominated. Reps. Robert B. Chipfield (R 19th District) and Noah M. Mason (R 15th District) were able to turn back major challenges from within their own party. In the 12th District in Chicago, Edward R. Finnegan, the Democratic organization candidate, defeated a field of three opponents including Helen L. Boyle, widow of the late Rep. Charles A. Boyle. Finnegan will face Republican Theodore P. Fields in November.

In the 20th District, Paul Findley of Pittsfield was victor in a four-man primary field seeking the Republican nomination for the seat of retiring Rep. Edna Simpson (R). He will face Democrat Montgomery B. Carrott, Quincy businessman, in November.

The Congressional primary winners, district-by-district:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	*William L. Dawson	Genoa S. Washington
2	*Barratt O'Hara	Bernard E. Epton
3	*William T. Murphy	†Emmet F. Byrne
4	Frank G. Sulewski	*Edward J. Derwinski
5	*John C. Kluczynski	Edward J. Tomek
6	*Thomas J. O'Brien	Frank Estes
7	*Roland V. Libonati	Lawrence J. Blasi
8	*Daniel D. Rostenkowski	Henry Klinger Jr.
9	*Sidney R. Yates	Chester E. Emanuelson
10	Edward V. Hanrahan	*Harold R. Collier
11	*Roman C. Pucinski	†Timothy P. Sheehan
12	Edward R. Finnegan	Theodore P. Fields
13	Tyler Thompson	*Marguerite Stitt Church
14	Hayes Beall	*Elmer J. Hoffman
15	Dorothy G. O'Brien	*Noah M. Mason
16	**Betty Graichen	John B. Anderson
	Edwin M. Nelson	
17	William T. Larkin	*Leslie C. Arends
18	Richard A. Estep	*Robert H. Michel
19	John C. Watson	*Robert B. Chipfield
20	Montgomery B. Carrott	Paul Findley
21	*Peter F. Mack Jr.	J. Waldo Ackerman Jr.
22	James T. Nally	*William L. Springer
23	*George E. Shipley	Frank H. Walker
24	*Melvin Price	No candidate
25	*Kenneth J. Gray	Gordon E. Kerr

*Incumbent

**Election in doubt

†Former Congressman

PEACE-ECONOMY COMMITTEE

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler April 11 announced the membership of a seven-man Committee on the Economics of Peace of the Democratic Advisory Council. The group, because, "it is necessary that we prepare now for a planned transition to a peaceful economy, when that transition is justified by meaningful and enforceable world disarmament," will study ways in which the U.S. can "prepare for peace". Its first job will be to develop recommendations for a shift in expenditures from defense production to production "geared to the purposes and opportunities of peace".

Members: Polykarp Kusch and Seymour E. Harris, co-chairmen; H. Bentley Glass, Richard A. Lester, Isador Lubin, F.T. McClure and Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

WEST VIRGINIA PRIMARY

Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.) April 10 said the May 10 West Virginia Presidential primary might be the "last chance" for supporters of Presidential aspirants other than Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.). Kennedy and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) are the only Democrats running in the non-binding preference contest. However, there has been talk of a combination of forces to stop Kennedy.

Byrd April 7 read to the Senate a poll he had conducted of West Virginia Democratic party leaders which showed Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) in the lead. Byrd is a declared supporter of Johnson.

PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARY

Pennsylvania holds its Presidential and Congressional primary April 26. In the Republican preference poll for President, Vice President Richard M. Nixon is unopposed. There are no entries in the Democratic preference poll. Organization candidates are expected to win all contests for delegates to the Democratic and Republican National Conventions. Delegates are not bound to support the preference poll winner. (Weekly Report p. 344)

Also on April 26, voters in the 17th and 18th Congressional Districts elect Congressmen to fill existing vacancies. In the 18th District state senator Douglas H. Elliott (R), 38, vice president of Wilson College, is considered the probable winner over Robert M. Meyers (D), 37, Lewiston newspaperman. The winner will serve the remainder of the term of the late Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R). Both men are also primary candidates for nominations for the full-term election in November. (Weekly Report p. 140)

In the 17th District, Dean R. Fisher (D), Williamsport attorney, is making a strong race against Herman T. Schneebeli (R), 53, Williamsport banker, for the seat of the late Rep. Alvin R. Bush (R). Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) has entered the district to campaign for Fisher. Schneebeli, however, is given the edge in the contest. He will be aided April 20 by an appearance in the district on his behalf by his Dartmouth College roommate, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R). Fisher and Schneebeli both are unopposed in the primary for the full term nominations. (Weekly Report p. 59).

In the Congressional primary contests, most incumbents have solid organization support and are expected to be easy winners. In the 13th District, however, Richard S. Schweiker (R), Lansdale businessman, has been waging a vigorous campaign against the incumbent Republican Congressman, John A. Lafore Jr. Schweiker is given a fighting chance of winning the primary.

In the 25th District Democratic primary, Rep. Frank M. Clark is favored but faces significant opposition from Michael I. Barr, a Beaver County tavern proprietor.

Congressional candidates, district by district:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	*William A. Barrett	Michael Grasso Jr.
2	*Kathryn E. Granahan	Joseph C. Bruno
3	*James A. Byrne	Joseph P. Gorham
4	*Robert N.C. Nix	Clarence M. Smith
5	*William J. Green Jr. Louis Zambino	James W. Gilmour
6	*Herman Toll	David O. Maxwell J. Warren Keel
7	Henry Gouley	*William H. Milliken Jr. Therese Ickinger
8	Donald V. Hock	*Willard S. Curtin Harrison A. Moyer
9	Howard H. Halsey	*Paul B. Dague J. Earle Pfoutz Jr.
10	*Stanley A. Prokop Gene Basalyga	William W. Scranton
11	*Daniel J. Flood	Stephen M. Hydock Emanuella B. Falcone Donald B. Ayers
12	William H. Deitman	*Ivor D. Fenton John E. Martz

District	Democrats	Republicans
13	Warren M. Ballard	*John A. Lafore Jr. Richard S. Schweiker James H. Mantis
14	*George M. Rhodes	Woodrow A. Horn
15	*Francis E. Walter	*Walter M. Mumma
16	Miles Albright	Herman T. Schneebeli
17	Dean R. Fisher	Douglas H. Elliott
18	Robert M. Meyers	George A. Goodling
19	*James M. Quigley Andy Roof	Chester H. Gross Garrett P. Mortensen Roy W. Smith
20	Robert N. Hendershot	*James E. Van Zandt
21	*John H. Dent John Harhai	William L. Batten
22	William D. Patton James E. McCaffrey Margaret McDermott	*John P. Saylor
23	John H. Cartwright	*Leon H. Gavin Anna Afton
24	William C. Podbielski Chester C. Hampton	*Carroll D. Kearns
25	*Frank M. Clark Michael I. Barr	Fred A. Obley
26	*Thomas E. Morgan Mike Packrall Waby P. Sahady	Bartley P. Osborne
27	Margaret Lee Walgren	*James G. Fulton
28	*William S. Moorhead Harry J. Davenport	Arthur O. Sharron
29	Russell M. Douthett	*Robert J. Corbett
30	*Elmer J. Holland	Jerome M. Meyers Guy F. Savasta

* Denotes incumbent

CORRECTIONS

The following corrections are to be made in "Elections of 1960," special supplement to the April 1, 1960 Weekly Report:

Page 512, Column 2 -- Under listing of Florida Democratic gubernatorial candidates, remove ex-before the name of State Sen. Doyle E. Carlton Jr.

Page 533, Column 1 -- Following third paragraph, add: Cooper was active in 1958 and 1959 fights for labor reform legislation.

Page 535, Column 2 -- At top of column add this paragraph: "Douglas has been a leading advocate of strong civil rights legislation."

Page 537, Column 1 -- In third paragraph (Eastland biography), delete words: "In 1960 the Senate bypassed the Judiciary Committee altogether," etc. Substitute: "In 1960 the Senate bypassed the Judiciary Committee when it began consideration of a House-passed bill dealing with federal property in Missouri, and later referred a House-passed civil rights bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions that it be reported back within a specific number of days."

Page 538, Column 1 -- In Frear biography, second paragraph, delete sentence: "Both of his campaigns were supported by labor unions."

Page 543, Column 2 -- In Mundt biography, delete sentence: "He is strongly opposed in 1960 by organized labor, which has little hope of unseating him in generally rural South Dakota."

NIXON-ROCKEFELLER

Four New York Republicans sent a letter to members of the GOP National Committee and other party leaders expressing "serious doubt" that Vice President Richard M. Nixon could win the 1960 Presidential election, the press reported April 11. The letter also questioned Nixon's ability to "exercise forceful and effective leadership for the free world," the reports said. The letter was signed by Samuel M. Lane, Mrs. Kenneth F. Simpson, Mrs. Roger B. Hull and Mark Adams.

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R), in an April 11 comment, said he deplored the "personal attack" on Nixon and disassociated himself from the letter. Earlier Rockefeller, asked if he would accept a draft for the party's top position, said April 7, "We will cross that bridge if it comes. I do not think the opportunity is likely to come."

Nixon, who has been the butt of "Nixon can't win" arguments, April 11 said he wouldn't be surprised if competition for the Republican nomination developed. He said he "certainly would not be opposed to it. Competition is right and sometimes very helpful." He suggested it would add "spice and interest" to the Republican campaign. He said he was confident Rockefeller would "support whoever is nominated at the convention." (Weekly Report p. 610)

STEVENSON

Adlai E. Stevenson April 11 returned from a two-month tour of South America and in a prepared statement told newsmen, "I am not a candidate for the nomination. But I deeply care about the issues before my party and the Nation and I intend to speak in support of a liberal program as forcefully as I can in the weeks ahead." Asked if he would accept a draft, he said, "...I will cross that bridge when I come to it, and I don't expect to come to it. I'm not trying to be evasive. If I said I would accept it, I would seem to be courting the nomination. If I said I wouldn't accept it, I would be called a draft-evader." (Weekly Report p. 263)

Stevenson April 12 at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, gave a nationally broadcast speech. Excerpts:

"Concealment of the true nature of the (international) crisis -- even assurances from a Secretary of State, as late as 1956, that Communism is a 'gigantic failure' -- has been accompanied by an attitude on the part of our leaders that seems almost to equate discussion with disunity and criticism with disloyalty. When some of our most distinguished citizens and generals express concern about the obvious fact that our defenses are not as strong as they were, the President becomes angry, Mr. Nixon considers that it undermines our security...."

"The people have a right to know why we have lost our once unquestioned military superiority; why we have repeatedly allowed the Soviets to seize the diplomatic initiative; why we have faltered in the fight for disarmament; why we are not providing our children with education to which they are entitled; why -- nearly a century after the 14th and 15th Amendments -- all of our citizens have still not been guaranteed the right to vote; why we spend billions of dollars storing surplus food when one-third of humanity goes to bed hungry; why we have not formulated an economic development program geared to the worldwide passion for economic growth; why we have failed to win the confidence and respect of the billions of impatient in Asia, Africa and Latin America; why

millions of Americans lead blighted lives in our spreading urban slums; why we have fewer doctors per capita than ever before; why we spent more money last year on tranquilizers than on space exploration, and more on leisure than on learning; why the richest nation in the history of the world cannot support the public services and facilities we must have not only for world power but for national growth and opportunity."

"Rich and endowed as we are, the dominant concerns of our leadership have been almost wholly defensive. Our foreign policy has been dominated by sterile anti-Communism and stupid wishful thinking, our domestic policy by fear of inflation and mistrust of government. We offer aid less to help others than to shield ourselves."

"Our own leaders have deceived us by underrating the magnitude of the crisis. But haven't we, as a people, also deceived ourselves? The harsh verdict of history will be that our Nation was quiescent and complacent, content with illusions; that we failed to insist, through our press and other agencies of opinion, that all the avenues to truth be kept open."

"We can no longer pretend that the challenge of the 20th century can be met with...private opulence and public squalor. It can only be met with better education and more attention to our public needs."

GOLDWATER SUPPORT

Rep. W.J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) April 11 said the March 26 endorsement of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) for the Presidency by the South Carolina GOP state convention was "electrifying and is giving the oppressed taxpayers hope for a Presidential choice in November." (Weekly Report p. 568)

Admiral Ben Moreell, head of Americans for Constitutional Action, April 9 said Goldwater's nomination as GOP candidate for the Vice Presidency would "kindle the hopes and quicken the spirit of many dedicated patriots who believe in conservative principles." Moreell said Goldwater was also qualified for the Presidency but called the Vice Presidency "an extremely feasible objective."

Goldwater April 4 said he would be willing to be the Vice Presidential candidate. Referring to the South Carolina GOP action he said March 31, "If any movement in my behalf serves to show the Vice President there is dissatisfaction among the conservatives and that helps push him back in the path he should follow, it will have served a good cause."

MASSACHUSETTS PRIMARY

In the April 26 Massachusetts Presidential primary, voters will select national convention delegate slates and vote in a non-binding, written Presidential preference poll. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) is the only Democratic candidate who has entered a slate of delegates. Republican delegate candidates are unpledged. The Massachusetts Congressional primary will be held separately on Sept. 20. (Weekly Report p. 344)

N.D. SENATE ELECTION

A joint convention of the North Dakota Democratic party and the Nonpartisan League April 7 nominated Rep. Quentin N. Burdick (D) for the special Senate election June 28 to fill the seat of the late Sen. William Langer (R). The Republican candidate is Gov. John E. Davis. (Weekly Report p. 568)



Pressures On Congress

COTTON CONVENTION

The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute April 9 called on the Administration to permit the textile industry to participate in international tariff negotiations. The Institute, which met April 7-9 in Bal Harbour, Fla., sent telegrams outlining its proposal to President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon. (Weekly Report p. 590)

"Every other textile and garment-producing nation, with their large labor-cost advantages, eyes the American textile and garment market with longing, and each time tariffs are discussed they bring their best textile industry brains to such negotiation," the telegram said. It proposed that U.S. representatives selected by the textile industry be included as voting members on all negotiating teams "so that they may work to improve the world position of American textile interests."

In a telegram to President Eisenhower April 12, the Committee for a National Trade Policy said it disagreed with the Institute's request for voting representation on tariff delegations. The ACMI proposal, the telegram said, would lead to control of U.S. tariff policy by special interest groups at the expense of the national interest.

Also highlighting the final day of the Institute's annual convention was a proposal by former Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens designed to stimulate Congressional interest in legislation to help the textile industry in the 1961 session of Congress. Stevens, currently president of J. P. Stevens and Co., called for an industry-wide meeting to be held in Washington in February 1961.

The president of the ACMI, James A. Chapman, told the opening session of the meeting April 7, that no industry in America was safe from low-cost foreign goods. He called for a broad revision of foreign trade policy by Congress.

Chapman said increased imports showed that "we must have a reasonable system of import quotas, country by country and category by category."

OIL IMPORT QUOTAS

Two organizations representing overlapping coal interests April 11 criticized the Interior Department for increasing the residual oil import quota by 12 million barrels for the three months beginning April 1. The National Coal Assn., representing bituminous coal producers, said it was "shocked and keenly disappointed" by the action and called for an "immediate and impartial study of the Nation's total fuel requirements."

The National Coal Policy Conference, representing miners, coal-carrying railroads, coal-using utilities and mining machinery manufacturers as well as bituminous producers, described the action as "the surrender of the Interior Department to the major international oil importing companies". The NCPC also called for an investigation "either by the Department or by an appropriate committee of Congress." (1959 Weekly Report p. 550)

Both organizations earlier had protested efforts by oil importers to "sabotage" the Government's oil import

program. The NCPC said the three largest shippers, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Texaco Inc. and Hess Inc., in the first two months of the January-June period had already used up most of their quotas and were predicting a resultant shortage of residual fuel oil for the remainder of the six-month period.

In announcing the increased quotas April 9, Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton said they were needed because of higher-than-anticipated demands resulting from cold weather in March and "the irregular pattern of a few major importers."

Lobbyist Registrations

Four new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public April 2-8. (For earlier registrations, see Weekly Report p. 613)

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- APPAREL INDUSTRY ON IMPORTS**, 1130 17th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Enactment of legislation which will equalize wage differential as a factor in the price of apparel imported into this country as compared to domestically manufactured apparel, e.g., S 2882; HR 9892, 9832, 9841, 9991, 10092, 10103, 10887, 10879, 11213."

2. Registrant -- **ELLIS E. MEREDITH**, director, Apparel Industry Committee on Imports, 1130 17th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- American Assn. of Nurses (1957 Almanac p. 759).

● **EMPLOYER -- Commodity Exchange Inc.**, 81 Broad St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- **MANFRED L. MINZER JR.**, lobbyist, 922 25th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/1/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposed to Section 4891, Title 26, U.S. Internal Revenue Code," which provides taxes on all transfers of interest in silver bullion under certain conditions.

● **EMPLOYER -- Stitt and Hemmendinger**, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- **MICHAEL P. DANIELS**, associate with Stitt and Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/5/60.

Legislative Interest -- "To support HR 6894 and other bills providing for return of trademarks."



FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATES CONTINUE UPWARD TREND

Federal financial aid to the states reached an all-time high in fiscal 1959 and accounted for a larger slice of the federal tax pie than in any previous year of the Eisenhower Administration.

Figures released by the Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Service show that federal grants continued their upward trend while tax collections dropped slightly. The 1958 recession accounted for the decrease in the tax collections.

By comparing grants to states and to individuals with what the Federal Government took out of the state in the way of taxes, Congressional Quarterly found:

- The portion of federal tax money returned to the states in the form of federal grants for various programs was greater than in any previous year of the Eisenhower Administration, and double that of Mr. Eisenhower's first full year in office. The amount returned was \$9,590,370,000, or 12 percent, of the \$79,797,973,000 collected. This compared to 10 percent during the last four years of the Truman Administration (1949-52), 6 percent in 1954 and 9 percent in 1958 (See Table I, below).

- Compared with fiscal 1958, total grants rose about \$2.2 billion -- 29 percent -- in fiscal 1959. Half the increase resulted from a \$1.1 billion rise in federal grants for highway construction. The portion of grants paid out

to state and local governments for public programs, usually on some kind of matching basis, jumped 31 percent from fiscal 1958 to 1959; the portion paid to individuals (in such forms as soil bank and national guard payments, for example) jumped 26 percent.

- Compared with the average for the last four years of the Truman Administration, total grants were up nearly \$4.6 billion -- 91 percent -- in fiscal 1959. The portion paid to state and local governments was nearly tripled, while payments to individuals were up 10 percent.

Eisenhower Viewpoint

These figures clash with Mr. Eisenhower's repeated pleas for federal withdrawal from state aid programs. In his fiscal 1960 Budget Message, President Eisenhower said, "While continuing to support programs necessary to stimulate greater state and local effort in areas of critical national concern, this Administration has consistently endeavored to strengthen our system of Government by encouraging state and local governments to assume responsibility for many public needs which they can provide well without relying on federal aid at all, or by financing a larger share from their own revenue sources."

In 1957, at the President's request, the Governors' Conference set up a Joint Federal-State Action Committee

Recent Trends in Grants-in-Aid*

Table I

(By fiscal years, in millions of dollars)

	1949-52 Average	1953 Grants	1954 Grants	1955 Grants	1956 Grants	1957 Grants	1958 Grants	1959 Grants
Total Grants	\$ 5,027	\$ 4,054	\$ 4,284	\$ 4,595	\$ 5,152	\$ 6,468	\$ 7,421	\$ 9,590
To state, local govts. only	2,184	2,802	3,005	3,149	3,463	4,064	4,932	6,457
To individuals only	2,843	1,252	1,279	1,446	1,689	2,404	2,488	3,134
INCREASE OR DECREASE SINCE PRECEDING YEAR								
Total Grants	--	- 4%	+ 6%	+ 7%	+12%	+25%	+ 15%	+ 29%
To state, local govts. only	--	+16%	+ 7%	+ 5%	+10%	+17%	+ 21%	+ 31%
To individuals only	--	-33%	+ 2%	+13%	+17%	+42%	+ 3%	+ 26%
INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1949-52 AVERAGE								
Total Grants	--	-19%	-15%	- 9%	+ 2%	+29%	+ 48%	+ 91%
To state, local govts. only	--	+22%	+38%	+44%	+59%	+86%	+126%	+196%
To individuals only	--	-56%	-55%	-49%	-40%	-15%	-12%	+ 10%
Federal Tax Collections	\$48,719	\$69,687	\$69,920	\$66,289	\$75,113	\$80,172	\$79,978	\$79,798
Portion of federal taxes returned to states as grants	10%	6%	6%	7%	7%	8%	9%	12%

*Includes shared revenues and loans.

to see what federal programs could be taken over completely or at least more fully by the states, but little came of the move. An expanding highway program, increasing population, apparent Congressional sentiment in favor of increased payments in such fields as Social Security and education, and other factors such as inflation, seemed to point to a continued upward trend in federal grant programs.

Tables

Congressional Quarterly's tables show how grants were distributed and make state-by-state comparisons between grants received and money paid into the federal treasury in various taxes. In percentage terms, figures in Table III show, for example, that New York contributed about 19 percent of all federal tax revenues, but received only 7 percent of the cash grants. Mississippi, on the other hand, paid two-tenths of 1 percent of federal taxes, and got back 1.8 percent of the grants. (Table III, Columns 8, 9)

Such comparisons, however, do not give a wholly accurate picture, partly because the Government does not classify certain major payments to individuals as grants (about \$9 billion in Social Security Old Age and Survivors Insurance pensions, for example); and partly because of special tax collection situations (District of Columbia tax payments are credited to Maryland; and North Carolina, Michigan and Kentucky, as collection points for cigarette, auto and whiskey taxes, are credited with an extra \$2.5 billion in tax payments -- \$1 billion each for North Carolina and Michigan and about \$500 million for Kentucky).

In money terms, Table III shows that no state got as much back in grants as it paid in taxes, a situation which is only natural since most federal money goes for federal expenses, such as defense. The five states which came closest were Alaska, Mississippi, Wyoming and North and South Dakota.

Table III also compares per capita distribution of grants to the various states. (Column 6) This figure is obtained by dividing the state's estimated population (Column 5) into its grants (Column 4). The wide range is shown by the fact that Alaska received \$226 per capita, while New Jersey received only \$29.

Table I compares over-all grants-in-aid during the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations, and shows how grants compared to total revenues. The figures show a sharp drop in grants in fiscal 1953 -- a fiscal year that overlapped the two Administrations -- followed by a rise each year at an increasing rate, with total amounts pulling ahead of the 1949-52 Truman Administration average by 1956 and nearly doubling it by 1959. Inflation, of course, was a factor in the increase.

Table II shows how states ranked in fiscal 1959 in terms of grants received and federal taxes paid. Ranks are based on Columns 4 and 7 of Table III.

Table IV shows each state's share of the nine largest programs in fiscal 1959, which together accounted for 73 percent of the \$9.6 billion distributed through more than 100 different grant channels. Four of those programs (highways, \$2.6 billion; old age assistance, \$1.1 billion; soil bank payments, \$746 million; and aid to dependent children, \$630 million) accounted for more than half of the total aid under all the separate programs.

Table II

How States Rank

This listing shows the ranking of each state in terms of grants received and taxes paid to the Federal Government in fiscal 1959. The states that received the most in grants and paid the most to the Federal Government in taxes are ranked Number 1.

STATES	TOTAL GRANTS RECEIVED	TOTAL TAXES PAID
ALABAMA	14	29
ALASKA	45	50
ARIZONA	35	35
ARKANSAS	27	37
CALIFORNIA	1	2
COLORADO	28	20
CONNECTICUT	36	16
DELAWARE	50	26
FLORIDA	18	19
GEORGIA	12	22
HAWAII*	46	41
IDAHO	41	43
ILLINOIS	6	3
INDIANA	17	13
IOWA	19	27
KANSAS	25	23
KENTUCKY	23	14
LOUISIANA	9	25
MAINE	43	39
MARYLAND	30	11
MASSACHUSETTS	10	9
MICHIGAN	7	6
MINNESOTA	13	17
MISSISSIPPI	21	38
MISSOURI	8	12
MONTANA	40	44
NEBRASKA	34	31
NEVADA	48	45
NEW HAMPSHIRE	47	42
NEW JERSEY	22	8
NEW MEXICO	33	40
NEW YORK	2	1
NORTH CAROLINA	15	10
NORTH DAKOTA	37	47
OHIO	5	5
OKLAHOMA	11	24
OREGON	31	30
PENNSYLVANIA	4	4
RHODE ISLAND	44	32
SOUTH CAROLINA	29	34
SOUTH DAKOTA	38	46
TENNESSEE	16	28
TEXAS	3	7
UTAH	39	36
VERMONT	49	48
VIRGINIA	26	18
WASHINGTON	20	21
WEST VIRGINIA	32	33
WISCONSIN	24	15
WYOMING	42	49

* Hawaii is included in rankings although it was a territory in fiscal 1959.

State Allocations of U.S. Grants-in-Aid

Table III

Columns may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

	1958 Allocations*	1958 Est. Population*	1958 Per Capita Allocations	1959 Allocations*	1959 Est. Population*	1959 Per Capita Allocations	1959 Federal Taxes Paid*	1959 Share of Taxes Paid	1959 Share of Allocations
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALABAMA	\$ 185,196	3,211	\$ 58	\$ 212,742	3,193	\$ 67	\$ 534,681	.7%	2.2%
ALASKA ¹	32,496	191	170	43,171	191	226	47,942	.1	.4
ARIZONA	71,395	1,140	63	88,152	1,233	71	266,366	.3	.9
ARKANSAS	112,521	1,766	64	138,618	1,744	79	197,480	.2	1.4
CALIFORNIA	611,951	14,337	43	750,521	14,639	51	6,923,618	8.7	7.8
COLORADO	129,025	1,711	75	136,610	1,682	81	975,968	1.2	1.5
CONNECTICUT	71,446	2,316	31	87,002	2,415	36	1,335,778	1.7	.9
DELAWARE	15,876	454	35	22,237	454	49	686,104	.8	.2
D. OF C.	68,083	825	82	85,183	840	101	(*)	.9	.9
FLORIDA	149,794	4,442	34	181,484	4,761	38	1,147,281	1.4	1.9
GEORGIA	191,042	3,818	50	233,323	3,838	61	888,919	1.1	2.4
HAWAII ²	33,564	632	53	36,444	656	56	175,176	.2	.4
IDAHO	47,588	662	72	59,981	664	90	147,103	.2	.6
ILLINOIS	284,560	9,889	29	373,819	10,205	37	6,394,851	8.0	3.9
INDIANA	120,492	4,581	26	187,011	4,638	40	1,759,087	2.2	1.9
IOWA	155,198	2,822	55	180,369	2,809	64	683,712	.8	1.9
KANSAS	106,339	2,116	50	153,709	2,140	72	852,750	1.1	1.6
KENTUCKY	123,864	3,080	40	168,194	3,125	54	1,541,037	1.9	1.7
LOUISIANA	177,006	3,110	57	256,709	3,166	81	689,229	.9	2.7
MAINE	39,391	952	41	52,236	949	55	192,884	.2	.5
MARYLAND	90,114	2,956	30	127,845	3,031	42	1,937,468	2.4	1.3
MASSACHUSETTS	188,641	4,862	39	252,388	4,951	51	2,209,768	2.8	2.6
MICHIGAN	248,527	7,866	31	354,745	7,960	45	5,010,803	6.3	3.7
MINNESOTA	142,967	3,375	42	213,255	3,399	63	1,291,944	1.6	2.2
MISSISSIPPI	136,593	2,186	62	173,115	2,185	79	193,130	.2	1.8
MISSOURI	244,439	4,271	57	296,615	4,243	70	1,915,889	2.4	3.1
MONTANA	53,071	688	77	68,388	687	100	144,973	.2	.7
NEBRASKA	102,827	1,457	70	97,388	1,456	67	484,774	.6	1.0
NEVADA	25,538	267	96	31,693	280	113	114,898	.1	.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	27,504	584	47	32,023	592	54	152,792	.2	.3
NEW JERSEY	119,565	5,749	21	172,747	5,930	29	2,442,800	3.1	1.8
NEW MEXICO	89,810	842	107	101,045	879	115	177,693	.2	1.1
NEW YORK	482,102	16,229	30	671,657	16,495	41	15,433,184	19.3	7.0
NORTH CAROLINA	170,161	4,549	37	209,958	4,530	46	1,983,742	2.5	2.2
NORTH DAKOTA	73,201	650	113	77,206	642	120	95,576	.1	.8
OHIO	287,981	9,345	31	406,754	9,700	42	5,047,385	6.3	4.2
OKLAHOMA	183,193	2,285	80	233,467	2,276	103	809,866	1.0	2.4
OREGON	102,716	1,773	58	117,490	1,766	67	491,917	.6	1.2
PENNSYLVANIA	294,679	11,101	26	489,158	11,323	43	5,392,798	6.7	5.1
RHODE ISLAND	44,428	875	51	45,083	875	52	311,258	.4	.5
SOUTH CAROLINA	90,955	2,404	38	129,994	2,417	54	287,565	.4	1.4
SOUTH DAKOTA	66,651	699	111	69,957	687	102	107,600	.1	.7
TENNESSEE	141,049	3,469	41	197,141	3,501	56	644,702	.8	2.1
TEXAS	452,710	9,377	48	521,135	9,513	55	2,682,478	3.4	5.4
UTAH	51,170	865	59	69,691	880	79	217,076	.3	.7
VERMONT	20,364	372	55	24,939	372	67	78,139	.1	.3
VIRGINIA	100,161	3,935	25	144,890	3,992	36	1,231,453	1.5	1.5
WASHINGTON	138,503	2,769	50	178,278	2,823	63	970,288	1.2	1.9
WEST VIRGINIA	65,301	1,969	33	105,061	1,965	53	308,029	.4	1.1
WISCONSIN	123,095	3,938	31	156,217	4,010	39	1,409,488	1.8	1.6
WYOMING	48,137	320	150	58,432	319	183	77,794	.1	.6
TERRITORIES ³	81,997			122,927			160,078	.2	1.3
UNDISTRIBUTED	194,491			192,171			815,004	1.0	2.0
TOTAL	\$7,420,770	\$174,083	\$ 43	\$9,590,370	177,021	\$ 54	\$79,797,973	100.0%	100.0%

*In thousands, by fiscal years.

¹Alaska was a territory in fiscal 1958.²Hawaii was a territory in fiscal 1958, 1959.³Excluding Alaska, Hawaii.⁴District of Columbia taxes included in Maryland total.

SOURCE: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CENSUS BUREAU

Grants-in-Aid: Nine Largest Programs

Table IV

(Fiscal 1959)

	Highways	Old-age Assistance	Soil Bank Payments	Aid to Dependent Children	Air Force National Guard	Army National Guard	Veterans' Readjustment Benefits	Temporary Unemployment Compensation	Unemployment Compensation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALABAMA	\$ 41,583,312	\$ 37,372,070	\$ 33,257,392	\$ 5,906,306	\$ 2,612,900	\$ 9,511,486	\$ 16,897,926	\$ 8,162,916	\$ 3,952,689
ALASKA	13,174,591	726,115	-----	974,852	669,986	2,734,633	176,006	1,148,131	1,178,623
ARIZONA	33,949,774	6,945,107	1,995,860	6,361,425	3,128,780	2,058,670	4,550,072	163,343	3,273,809
ARKANSAS	30,397,989	23,791,419	23,489,659	4,661,395	2,030,003	5,725,523	6,290,868	3,070,243	3,030,736
CALIFORNIA	189,890,094	137,422,156	7,849,801	68,190,657	6,705,770	17,220,972	59,162,654	52,093,966	29,890,489
COLORADO	37,342,416	25,037,752	10,448,916	7,220,312	1,793,077	2,238,615	7,385,207	112,923	2,786,935
CONNECTICUT	23,723,942	7,566,502	1,811,902	6,386,344	1,525,840	3,856,899	5,785,747	294,230	5,198,976
DELAWARE	7,846,041	626,474	1,529,929	1,359,469	978,158	2,361,772	529,974	1,447,318	708,024
D. OF C.	10,655,068	1,736,041	-----	4,133,073	1,773,149	1,947,856	9,380,463	1,975,265	2,220,079
FLORIDA	53,919,439	29,888,023	2,974,760	15,537,375	1,274,273	5,539,708	17,919,128	543,393	5,596,852
GEORGIA	44,085,121	42,004,673	34,911,673	13,530,685	3,360,970	7,463,123	18,553,374	-----	3,979,332
IDAHO	23,032,145	4,140,842	2,082,573	1,988,056	1,512,678	3,137,394	2,284,618	93,266	3,040,737
ILLINOIS	104,318,466	43,800,497	32,272,306	38,808,197	4,617,585	8,781,772	24,760,379	589,759	13,325,196
INDIANA	43,339,113	13,525,180	30,182,696	10,276,709	2,340,947	6,930,190	12,190,656	22,607,285	5,178,801
IOWA	59,032,034	19,618,162	39,884,961	8,458,313	2,223,754	4,776,591	10,740,831	-----	2,602,870
KANSAS	56,041,957	16,461,192	29,511,844	5,889,225	1,832,790	4,581,334	5,282,164	-----	2,150,831
KENTUCKY	48,201,011	20,729,883	15,306,608	13,795,366	2,031,848	4,044,523	8,920,491	687,513	3,486,292
LOUISIANA	60,470,608	69,611,093	19,778,282	21,835,433	1,217,150	5,710,760	14,144,481	-----	3,583,155
MAINE	19,755,754	5,788,659	716,540	4,421,783	1,385,719	2,778,369	2,070,301	-----	1,466,716
MARYLAND	37,800,712	4,411,133	4,136,234	8,142,475	1,771,002	5,129,397	4,601,566	12,088,489	4,716,047
MASSACHUSETTS	50,099,981	43,478,567	974,052	13,180,372	3,607,308	11,574,187	16,315,647	26,286,213	11,121,062
MICHIGAN	75,836,844	33,107,092	17,163,376	24,204,257	4,848,474	8,614,326	20,533,639	75,611,820	13,951,151
MINNESOTA	59,980,037	25,665,822	32,132,625	8,971,745	2,391,178	7,227,417	13,196,302	9,198,951	4,162,096
MISSISSIPPI	40,395,600	23,851,147	37,084,413	7,565,310	2,021,345	8,300,720	7,027,164	-----	2,949,050
MISSOURI	80,881,406	56,182,755	47,863,630	20,343,593	3,012,630	6,135,173	15,527,362	-----	4,892,115
MONTANA	29,099,390	3,795,613	5,695,462	1,920,104	1,413,008	2,637,608	2,252,339	-----	1,504,521
NEBRASKA	24,700,190	8,121,030	28,085,184	2,560,264	1,081,646	2,668,156	6,268,414	140,160	1,267,025
NEVADA	16,412,069	1,382,573	3,091	832,363	1,148,758	1,480,415	498,790	952,271	1,086,189
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14,832,706	2,536,460	42,362	1,007,780	1,170,301	2,424,519	1,654,308	-----	1,181,305
NEW JERSEY	36,126,930	10,697,964	2,032,865	9,401,390	2,784,462	10,770,414	10,609,359	37,867,286	11,304,628
NEW MEXICO	36,860,209	5,859,074	10,302,277	7,455,165	1,371,239	3,149,608	3,236,566	114,859	1,606,967
NEW YORK	169,213,363	46,609,566	4,216,710	73,458,699	6,369,821	19,956,920	38,128,846	81,392,907	41,450,732
NORTH CAROLINA	51,993,912	18,597,352	27,618,451	18,829,237	1,208,201	7,209,307	14,670,775	-----	5,656,570
NORTH DAKOTA	27,268,324	4,242,583	20,657,033	1,831,805	1,269,749	2,339,841	3,884,132	47,947	1,036,988
OHIO	191,710,154	39,914,424	24,905,781	20,571,329	4,818,928	10,758,499	19,047,274	1,567,320	14,886,820
OKLAHOMA	63,686,549	51,075,389	25,217,909	15,962,522	2,500,529	5,378,700	10,520,978	-----	3,535,691
OREGON	38,608,842	9,555,755	1,427,723	5,535,477	1,898,653	4,455,744	5,641,150	344,302	3,468,142
PENNSYLVANIA	127,422,163	25,869,874	4,178,841	47,402,649	4,219,315	13,657,928	32,848,775	75,108,808	21,946,189
RHODE ISLAND	11,479,706	3,619,059	-----	4,148,705	1,152,837	2,274,689	2,987,732	4,589,424	2,667,033
SOUTH CAROLINA	32,732,621	12,438,496	25,830,403	5,549,763	1,108,964	7,656,942	9,770,105	321,495	2,950,492
SOUTH DAKOTA	17,051,176	4,540,818	19,707,594	2,861,021	1,138,863	3,141,045	3,975,108	-----	762,615
TENNESSEE	48,080,767	22,679,441	19,735,283	15,097,228	3,049,309	7,938,314	12,306,560	-----	3,834,898
TEXAS	145,554,500	100,120,153	78,121,659	18,463,461	5,030,035	15,257,642	28,555,799	1,343,530	11,440,673
UTAH	25,553,284	4,485,442	1,260,428	3,472,090	1,739,038	3,448,860	5,898,792	-----	2,188,493
VERMONT	8,893,520	2,622,564	89,411	1,010,410	1,079,539	2,363,984	928,812	-----	900,322
VIRGINIA	47,856,791	5,750,971	4,707,264	7,452,805	1,063,866	6,672,612	13,176,389	-----	2,570,802
WASHINGTON	61,970,527	27,139,810	1,907,161	11,106,409	2,961,010	5,646,622	9,869,320	1,004,716	5,348,189
WEST VIRGINIA	27,475,808	6,852,995	320,422	16,846,888	2,070,838	2,865,145	6,009,569	10,344,289	2,139,370
WISCONSIN	48,615,170	18,855,281	12,011,452	8,380,938	3,574,883	7,442,440	11,736,522	398,812	4,313,037
WYOMING	27,832,898	1,851,548	548,587	710,840	1,252,233	1,774,443	1,001,238	-----	778,724
HAWAII ¹	4,272,750	-----	-----	2,690,773	2,569,064	4,107,652	1,583,653	112,601	857,748
PUERTO RICO	4,675,951	1,620,675	-----	3,667,374	1,185,000	4,469,022	19,533,132	3,275,541	790,059
VIRGIN ISLANDS	-----	126,894	-----	89,057	-----	-----	-----	-----	67,214
TERRITORIES ²	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14,944
UNDISTRIBUTED	-1,722,200	-----	-----	-----	113,039,195	55,982,847	-----	-----	7,261,944
TOTAL	\$2,584,011,526	\$1,135,174,372	\$745,983,385	\$630,459,273	\$233,936,598	\$366,311,318	\$581,467,457	\$435,101,292	\$297,260,888

¹ Hawaii was a territory in fiscal 1959.² Includes American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific.

SOURCE: TREASURY DEPARTMENT

DEFENSE REORGANIZATION BILLS STYMIED FOR 1960

The alleged costs of duplication and rivalry in the Nation's \$40-billion defense program constitute a political target no less attractive in 1960 than it was in 1952, when the Republican party promised to "strip it clean of waste, lack of coordination, inertia, and conflict between the services." These same conditions still prevail, according to Democratic critics of the current preparedness program, and call for major changes in the organization of the military services. Yet there is no prospect that the 86th Congress will act on any of the reorganization proposals now before it. Three factors appear to be responsible for this lack of interest:

- President Eisenhower, nearing retirement, has made no new legislative requests in this area and apparently plans none. Barring encouragement from the Commander-in-Chief, Congress is reluctant to take the initiative in this highly controversial field.

- Both Congressional and Defense Department leaders are inclined to await fuller results of changes flowing from the Reorganization Act of 1958, before prescribing any new legislative remedies.

- Finally, the spectrum of logical "next steps" toward unification has now been narrowed to those that are most controversial, such as creation of a single Chief of Staff. The Navy, with strong backing from Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, is adamantly opposed to any step that might diminish its separate identity or responsibility.

Results of 1958 Law

The Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 was a compromise measure initiated by President Eisenhower with a strong message decrying "emotional attachments to service systems of an era that is no more." Its major provisions strengthened the control of the Joint Chiefs over unified commands; authorized the Secretary of Defense to transfer, abolish, or consolidate established service functions (subject to a Congressional veto of changes involving "major combatant functions"); authorized him to consolidate supply or service functions; and created the post of Director of Defense Research and Engineering to "direct and control" those activities requiring centralized management. (1958 Almanac p. 133)

As yet, Congress has neither requested nor received any formal report on accomplishments under the 1958 law. (The annual report of the Secretary of Defense for fiscal 1959 is still being written.) According to Defense Department officials, substantial "unification" has been achieved in the Joint Chiefs-unified command structure and in the research area. To date, however, no shifts in established service functions have been effected, nor has there been much progress toward consolidation in the supply and service areas.

According to a background study prepared for the Joint Economic Committee's Defense Procurement Subcommittee and released Feb. 16, duplication abounds in the support field because, with some exceptions, "there

are three and sometimes four unilateral service programs for all common-use supplies and common services" and "each service adds to its own program as if it were the only service in the market for these items." Only about 10 percent of total Defense Department procurement has been consolidated under single-manager systems introduced in 1955. Each service still maintains its own medical service, for example; as a result, the patient load in 275 military hospitals with a bed capacity of 105,000 averages less than 40 percent. Since the services spend more than \$400 million a year on their medical programs, consolidation promises significant savings.

Current Proposals

Reorganization talk last erupted in the Senate on Aug. 28, 1959, when Sen. Clair Engle (D Calif.) called for "a complete reorganization of the Department of Defense along the lines of functions and missions, rather than the outmoded Army and Navy and Air Force organizational setup." Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.), also a member of the Armed Services Committee, declared that "there is no solution, as I see it, to our present military problems within the framework of our present organization." Engle proposed the establishment of a special subcommittee to lay "the foundation for a complete unification of the services," a move supported by Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), former Air Force Secretary and a leading critic of Administration defense policy.

No such study is in view, however. Nor are hearings in prospect for any of the four reorganization bills now pending, the terms of which follow:

- S 2728, introduced Sept. 15, 1959 by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), would redesignate the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force as Under Secretaries of Defense, and establish a Director of Defense Procurement to supervise consolidated procurement.

- S 2957, introduced Feb. 1, 1960 by Symington, would establish a Chief of Staff of Defense with "power of decision" over the Joint Chiefs, and also redesignate the service Secretaries as Under Secretaries of Defense.

- HR 9351, introduced Jan. 6, 1960 by Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.), would give the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff "military command" over the Chiefs and "all of the armed forces", and reorganize the Joint Staff as "an over-all Armed Forces General Staff."

- HR 9874, introduced Jan. 25, 1960 by Rep. Frank Kowalski (D Conn.), would abolish the present military organization, replacing it with nine functional branches under command of the Secretary of Defense.

All four bills have elicited negative comments from the Department of Defense, on grounds that the 1958 law has yet to be given a full test. Symington, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for President, is directing attention to the issue in his campaign speeches by emphasizing his business and organizational experience. So far as Congress is concerned, however, reorganization sentiment remains at a low ebb.



Presidential Report

PHILIPPINE SUGAR QUOTA

The White House April 4 released the text of the following telegram on the Philippine sugar quota from President Eisenhower to Philippine President Carlos P. Garcia (Weekly Report p. 608):

Dear Mr. President:

I have received your telegram of March 17 asking that I increase the Philippine sugar quota. As you know, the sugar quotas are determined by Congress and any modification would require Congressional action. Since the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended in 1956, expires this year, Congress is expected to consider its extension during the present session.

The Administration has been giving considerable thought to what recommendations it should make to Congress for its consideration. After weeks of most careful study of this problem, I have concluded that the time is not propitious to recommend any change in the present structure of quotas assigned to foreign countries.

Accordingly, I have recommended to the Congress only certain minimum changes in the present Sugar Act. The most important of these would give me the authority to reduce the quota for a calendar year for any foreign country, except, of course, the Philippines, and to make required replacements from any source when I determine it to be in the national interest or necessary to insure adequate supplies of sugar. I have requested this authority primarily to enable me to protect our sugar consumers should our supplies of sugar from foreign sources be endangered for any reason. The final decision as to whether I am to be given this authority, however, rests with Congress. I regret, therefore, that it has not been possible for me to comply with the wishes of the Philippine sugar producers. I wish to assure you, however, that the position of the Philippines has been given full consideration by the Administration in arriving at the position which I have recommended to Congress.

With assurances of my continued esteem,

Sincerely,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

COLOMBIA PRESIDENT

Following is an excerpt from President Eisenhower's April 8 statement following his April 6-7 discussions at the White House and Camp David with Colombian President Alberto Lleras Camargo:

...The President is happy to confirm that there are no serious problems pending between the United States and Colombia and that relations between the two countries are characterized by a spirit of friendliness and mutual respect. He discussed at length with President Lleras the economic needs of Colombia and noted with satisfaction the return of Colombia to economic and financial stability under the present regime, a development largely made possible by the great efforts of the Colombian government and people and cooperation between the Colombian government and official and private banks in the United States, together with support from international banking institutions. At the same time these discussions disclosed the need for increasing and diversifying Colombian agricultural and industrial production to keep pace with the rapid growth of population in that country, in which task all possible efforts will be made to cooperate with the Colombian government.

The conversations dwelt also upon the basic problem of social and economic development which, as President Lleras has eloquently stated, "has no other objective than that of producing within the shortest period of time, with the full application of all public and private resources, a gradual rise in the standard of living of the entire population and a better distribution of income". The two Presidents found it a matter for rejoicing that in America war has been outlawed as an instrument of national policy, that Americans, north and south, live at peace with one another and wholeheartedly sympathize with and maintain their solidarity with the free nations of the world. They reaffirmed their support of the Organization of American States and their devotion to the defense of its ideals as voiced in its charter and other significant inter-American agreements....

PRIVATE BILL VETOES

President Eisenhower April 11 sent the following private bill veto messages to the House:

HR 6023 -- To relieve William J. Kaiser of liability to refund the United States money improperly paid him as sickness and unemployment benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act while he was also receiving a pension as a retired member of the New York City fire department. The bill also directed the Railroad Retirement Board to repay Kaiser amounts already refunded by him. The President said there was no evidence the Railroad Retirement Board had erred in refusing to grant Kaiser equitable or compassionate relief from refunding overpayments made to him, as permitted where recovery would be against equity or good conscience; that Kaiser had no valid claim to keep the overpayments; and that permitting him to do so would constitute a discriminatory Government gift financed by the railroad unemployment insurance account of the unemployment trust fund. HR 6023 was introduced March 24, 1959 by Rep. Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.), passed by the House Sept. 1, 1959 and by the Senate March 28, 1960 and vetoed April 11.

HR 7933 -- To authorize retroactive Veterans Administration death pension benefits of \$1,582.89 to Mrs. Virginia Bond. Mrs. Bond's husband died June 29, 1957 and she filed a claim for a pension July 11, 1957 but it was rejected. A second claim, with new evidence of eligibility, was filed May 13, 1959 and granted. HR 7933 authorized \$1,582.89 in retroactive payments covering the period between the death of Mrs. Bond's husband and the date of her eligibility for a pension under her successful second claim. Mr. Eisenhower said the law clearly stated that payments retroactive to the date of death were permissible only if the claim was filed within a year of death; and that it was well established that only the date of the successful claim, and not of prior unsuccessful claims, counted in determining eligibility for retroactive benefits. Since Mrs. Bond's second claim came two years after her husband's death, and since her first claim had failed because of her own failure to present sufficient evidence of eligibility, she was not entitled to special relief, the President said. HR 7933 was introduced June 23, 1959 by Rep. Richard H. Poff (R Va.), passed by the House Feb. 2, 1960 and by the Senate March 28, and vetoed April 11.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Eisenhower:

March 30 -- White House announcement that the Department of Agriculture would pay indemnities of \$8 a barrel to cranberry growers who suffered an impairment of their market in 1959 because of publicity surrounding Government seizure of portions of the crop improperly sprayed with the weed-killer aminotriazole. Payments were to be made only for non-tainted cranberries, not on berries that were found to be contaminated.

March 31 -- Proclamation designating Oct. 24, 1960 as United Nations Day.

April 1 -- Statement urging anyone not already vaccinated against polio to get vaccinated.

April 1 -- Proclamation urging the public to display the flag and American ships to dress ship, and ordering Government officials to display the flag on Government buildings, in honor of National Maritime Day, May 23.

April 5 -- Remarks greeting the President of Colombia on his arrival in the United States at Washington National Airport.

April 5 -- Exchange of toasts with the President of Colombia, Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo, at a White House state dinner.

April 4 -- Speech at the "Jumbo Jamboree" sponsored by the Republican Women's National Conference, Washington, D.C. (Weekly Report p. 610)

April 8 -- Executive Order designating the Inter-American Development Bank as a public international organization entitled to the benefits of the International Organizations Immunities Act of Dec. 29, 1945.

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 86-400

S 1159 -- Re acquisition of property in D.C. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 2/23/59 -- Senate District of Columbia reported May 12, 1959. Senate passed May 20, 1959. House District of Columbia reported March 3, 1960. House passed March 28, 1960. President signed April 4, 1960.

Public Law 86-401

HR 24 -- Re U.S. property held in trust for Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe of Indians, Nev. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/7/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 24, 1959. House passed Aug. 31, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 23, 1960. Senate passed March 28, 1960. President signed April 4, 1960.

Public Law 86-402

HR 5887 -- Re tariff on seaweed. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 3/20/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Sept. 3, 1959. House passed Sept. 9, 1959. Senate Finance reported Jan. 13, 1960. Senate passed March 28, 1960. President signed April 4, 1960.

Public Law 86-403

HR 6136 -- Authorize sale of land belonging to Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Wis. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 4/7/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 24, 1959. House passed Sept. 1, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 23, 1960. Senate passed March 28, 1960. President signed April 4, 1960.

Public Law 86-404

HR 6516 -- Re contract with Conejos Water Conservancy District, Colo. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 4/20/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 8, 1960. House passed Feb. 15, 1960. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 24, 1960. Senate passed March 28, 1960. President signed April 4, 1960.

Public Law 86-405

HR 7456 -- Extend suspension of duty on casein imports. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 6/1/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 10, 1959. House passed Aug. 18, 1959. Senate Finance reported Jan. 13, 1960. Senate passed, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments March 31, 1960. President signed April 4, 1960.

Public Law 86-406

HR 4483 -- Re act authorizing Secretary of Interior to acquire lands for Geological Survey. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/16/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 25, 1959. House passed June 1, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 24, 1960. Senate passed March 28, 1960. President signed April 4, 1960.

Public Law 86-407

HR 5270 -- Re title to U.S. lands in Salt Lake County, Utah. KING (D Utah) -- 3/4/59 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 10, 1959. House passed Aug. 31, 1959. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 24, 1960. Senate passed March 28, 1960. President signed April 4, 1960.

Public Law 86-408

HR 7889 -- Require marketing quotas for rice when total supply exceeds normal supply. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 6/22/59 -- House Agriculture reported Aug. 27, 1959. House passed Sept. 1, 1959. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 17, 1960. Senate passed March 28, 1960. President signed April 4, 1960.

Public Law 86-409

S 2482 -- Remove geographical limitations on activities of Coast and Geodetic Survey. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) and Engle (D Calif.) -- 8/4/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 17, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 19, 1959. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 15, 1960. House passed, amended, March 21, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments March 28, 1960. President signed April 5, 1960.

Public Law 86-410

HR 9599 (S 2773) -- Provide for transportation of Canadian vessels between Alaskan ports. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/13/60 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 15, 1960. House passed March 21, 1960. (Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported S 2773 Feb. 26, 1960.) Senate passed March 23, 1960. President signed April 5, 1960.

Public Law 86-411

HR 2740 -- Extend statute of limitations re certain foreign claims. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/10/59 -- House Judiciary reported April 29, 1959. House passed May 18, 1959. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 29, 1960. Senate passed March 28, 1960. President signed April 6, 1960.

Public Law 86-412

HR 10233 -- Providing appropriations for the District of Columbia for fiscal 1961. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 2/5/60 -- House Appropriations reported Feb. 5, 1960. House passed Feb. 8, 1960. Senate Appropriations reported Feb. 26, 1960. Senate passed, amended, March 24, 1960. House agreed to conference report March 30, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report March 31, 1960. President signed April 6, 1960.

Public Law 86-413

HR 4586 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code re aromatic cachous. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 2/17/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 10, 1959. House passed Aug. 18, 1959. Senate Finance reported Jan. 21, 1960. Senate passed March 28, 1960. President signed April 6, 1960.

Public Law 86-414

HR 8106 -- Re expenses of former naval personnel for expenses for temporary storage of household effects. LANE (D Mass.) -- 7/6/59 -- House Judiciary reported Aug. 11, 1959. House passed Aug. 17, 1959. Senate Judiciary reported March 14, 1960. Senate passed March 18, 1960. President signed April 6, 1960.

Public Law 86-415

S 2220 -- Re strengthening commissioned corps of Public Health Service. HILL (D Ala.) -- 6/22/59 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 17, 1959. Senate passed July 24, 1959. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 31, 1959. House passed, amended, March 9, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments March 29, 1960. President signed April 6, 1960.

Public Law 86-416

HR 6132 -- Re tax rate on certificates of stock issued by regulated investment companies. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 4/7/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Aug. 31, 1959. House passed Sept. 9, 1959. Senate Finance reported Jan. 13, 1960. Senate passed March 29, 1960. President signed April 6, 1960.

Public Law 86-417

S J Res 128 -- Establish a commission to make plans for a memorial to James Madison. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 8/24/59 -- Senate Rules and Administration reported Aug. 19, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 21, 1959. House Administration reported March 30, 1960. House passed March 30, 1960. President signed April 6, 1960.

Public Law 86-418

HR 8318 -- Exempt bicycle tires and tubes from manufacturers excise tax. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 7/21/59 -- House Ways and Means reported Sept. 8, 1959. House passed Feb. 2, 1960. Senate Finance reported Feb. 24, 1960. Senate passed March 28, 1960. President signed April 6, 1960.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRICULTURE 2. APPROPRIATIONS 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
Education & Housing
Health & Welfare 4. FOREIGN POLICY
Immigration
International Affairs 5. LABOR 6. MILITARY & VETERANS
Armed Services & Defense
Veterans | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
Astronautics & Atomic Energy
Commemorative
Congress, Constitution,
Civil Rights
Government Operations
Indians, D.C., Territories
Judicial Procedures
Lands, Public Works, Resources
Post Office & Civil Service 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
Business & Commerce
Taxes & Tariffs |
|---|---|

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

- S 3333 -- Amend act authorizing Secretary of Agriculture to publish statistics of grade and staple length of cotton, as amended, by defining offenses in sampling of cotton for classification and providing a penalty. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 4/5/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3335 -- Amend Soil Bank Act, as amended, and Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Lausche (D Ohio), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 4/5/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3336 -- Restore balance between production of and market demand for wheat. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Lausche (D Ohio), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 4/5/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 3339 -- Provide Secretary of the Army establish a national cemetery in Fort Reno, Okla., on lands under jurisdiction of Secretary of Agriculture. KERR (D Okla.) -- 4/6/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

- HR 11529 -- Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to prohibit borrowers from holding certain financial obligations of the U.S. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 4/4/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 11536 -- Similar to HR 11211. WIER (D Minn.) -- 4/4/60.
- HR 11543 -- Re interest rates on loans made by Treasury to Department of Agriculture to carry out programs by Rural Electrification Act of 1936. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 4/4/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 11547 -- Improve working conditions of migratory and other farm labor in the U.S. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 4/4/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11574 -- Stabilize cotton price support for 1960 crop. JONES (D Ala.) -- 4/5/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 11586 -- Amend section 4 of Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 4/6/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 11607 -- Provide that Secretary of Agriculture reimburse occupants of cottage sites in Stanislaus National Forest, Calif., for the cost of moving improvements to new sites or for fair market value. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 4/6/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 11609 -- Broaden provisions of law governing distribution of surplus agricultural commodities to needy in foreign nations. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 4/6/60 -- Agriculture.
- HR 11615 -- Similar to HR 11586. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 4/6/60.
- HR 11646 -- Amend act authorizing Secretary of Agriculture to publish statistics of grade and staple length of cotton, as amended, by defining offenses in sampling of cotton for classification and providing a penalty. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 4/7/60 -- Agriculture.
- H Con Res 654 -- Express sense of Congress that Department of Agriculture continue for 1 year uniform storage agreement contracts now effective; provide a basis for recapture of excessive profits. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/4/60 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION AND HOUSING

HOUSE

- HR 11509 -- Similar to HR 11330. FALLON (D Md.) -- 4/4/60.
- HR 11514 -- Similar to HR 10701. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 4/4/60.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 6, 1959 through April 8, 1960.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,358	11,665
Joint Resolutions	185	682
Concurrent Resolutions	102	656
Simple Resolutions	303	499
TOTAL	3,948	13,502

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 3319 - 3358
HR 11504 - 11661

Resolutions

S J Res 183 - 185
S Con Res - none
S Res 300 - 303
H J Res 669 - 682
H Con Res 653 - 656
H Res 494 - 499

- HR 11526 -- Similar to HR 10701. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 4/4/60.
- HR 11530 -- Similar to HR 11330. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 4/4/60.
- HR 11540 -- Provide financial assistance to states for educational purposes by returning a portion of federal taxes collected therein. BOW (R Ohio) -- 4/4/60 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 11563 -- Similar to HR 11330. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 4/5/60.
- HR 11568 -- Similar to HR 10701. DENT (D Pa.) -- 4/5/60.
- HR 11569 -- Similar to HR 10701. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 4/5/60.
- HR 11575 -- Similar to HR 10701. JONES (D Ala.) -- 4/5/60.
- HR 11578 -- Similar to HR 10701. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 4/5/60.
- HR 11598 -- Similar to HR 11330. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 4/6/60.
- HR 11616 -- Similar to HR 10701. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 4/6/60.
- HR 11617 -- Similar to HR 10701. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 4/6/60.
- HR 11648 -- Similar to HR 10701. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 4/7/60.
- HR 11651 -- Authorize a 10-year program of scholarships for medical and dental education. HALPERN (R N.Y.) (by request) -- 4/7/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11659 -- Similar to HR 11330. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 4/7/60.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

SENATE

- S 3330 -- Amend title IV, Social Security Act, to permit children in need and deprived of parental support be eligible for assistance under state plans for aid to dependent children. SCOTT (R Pa.), Cooper (R Ky.), Prouty (R Vt.) -- 4/4/60 -- Finance.
- S 3332 -- Permit service performed by employees of Walker Irrigation District of Yerington, Nev., to constitute "employment" for insurance system established by title II of Social Security Act. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 4/5/60 -- Finance.
- S 3350 -- Provide a program of federal matching grants to states for health insurance for individuals aged 65 or over at subscription charges such individuals can pay. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Cooper (R Ky.), Scott (R Pa.), Aiken (R Vt.), Case (R N.J.), Fong (R Hawaii), Keating (R N.Y.), Prouty (R Vt.) -- 4/7/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 3352 -- Amend act approved Aug. 24, 1935 (ch. 642, sec. 1, 49 Stat. 793), re bonds of contractors for public works and adding workmen's compensation insurance premiums to obligations of contractors' bonds. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 4/7/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 11525 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase to \$1,800 a year amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 4/4/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11527 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to eliminate age 50 requirement for entitlement to disability insurance. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 4/4/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11588 -- Regulate labeling of hazardous substances for nonmanufacturing purposes. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 4/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11594 -- Extend unemployment compensation program to employees of nonprofit organizations. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 4/6/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11611 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to establish, in Washington, an institution for care, custody, and education of certain juvenile dependents and delinquents. MAY (R Wash.) (by request) -- 4/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 11661 -- Provide a program of federal matching grants to states to provide health insurance for individuals aged 65 or over at subscription charges such individuals can pay. WEIS (R N.Y.) -- 4/7/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H J Res 670 -- Authorize use of surplus grain for feeding wildlife during heavy snows. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 4/4/60 -- Banking and Currency.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

- HR 11570 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/5/60 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HOUSE

- HR 11510 -- Amend further Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 4/4/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- HR 11511 -- Similar to HR 10747. FARBERSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 4/4/60.
- HR 11572 -- Amend section 17 of War Claims Act of 1948. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 4/5/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H J Res 677 -- Authorize President to issue a proclamation re 1960 Pacific Festival. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 4/6/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H J Res 679 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, re freedom of international waterways. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/7/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 656 -- Restore freedom to captive nations. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/7/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HOUSE

- HR 11517 -- Amend Walsh-Healey Act to make it apply in same fashion to males and females. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 4/4/60 -- Judiciary.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICE AND DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 3334 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to lease facilities of U.S. to Board of Management of Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors. BEALL (R Md.) -- 4/5/60 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 11544 -- Similar to HR 11474. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 4/4/60.
- HR 11576 -- Similar to HR 11474. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 4/5/60.
- HR 11580 -- Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to provide no individual who willfully fails or refuses to answer, or falsely answers certain questions re Communist activities, summoned to appear before federal agencies, be employed on any merchant vessel of the U.S. or within certain waterfront facilities in the U.S. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 4/5/60 -- Un-American Activities.
- HR 11628 -- Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to provide that any federal officer or employee who willfully fails or refuses to answer, or falsely answers, certain questions re Communist activities, when summoned to appear before federal agencies, be removed from his office or employment. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 4/6/60 -- Un-American Activities.
- HR 11657 -- Similar to HR 11474. HEBERT (D La.) -- 4/7/60.

VETERANS

SENATE

- S 3354 -- Re rates of pension to veterans of World War I for non-service-connected disability. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 4/7/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 11592 -- Name Veterans' Administration hospital at 3495 Bailey Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., General William J. Donovan Veterans' Hospital. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 4/6/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 11608 -- Similar to HR 10756. MCGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 4/6/60.
- HR 11610 -- Extend veterans' home loan program to Feb. 1, 1965; provide direct loans to veterans in areas where housing credit is not generally available. MCGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 4/6/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

- HR 11619 -- Amend section 5001, title 38, USC, to establish domiciliary facilities in each state for care of war veterans. MONTROYA (D N.M.) -- 4/6/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- H J Res 676 -- Designate Veterans' Administration hospital at Chicago, Ill., as A.A. Sprague Memorial Veterans Hospital. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 4/6/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS AND ATOMIC ENERGY

HOUSE

- HR 11654 -- Amend act of Aug. 25, 1959, to pay a monetary award to recipients of National Medal of Science. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 4/7/60 -- Science and Astronautics.
- HR 11655 -- Establish a Commission on Coordination of Scientific Activities to conduct a study and investigation for coordinating scientific, technological, and engineering programs of the U.S. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 4/7/60 -- Science and Astronautics.
- HR 11656 -- Insure that scientific activities which involve or are related to exploration, investigation, and utilization of outer space be conducted to maximum extent practicable for peaceful purposes. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 4/7/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S 3326 -- Issue special series of stamps to commemorate 100th anniversary of continuous displaying of flag of the U.S. over Taos Plaza in Taos, N.M. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 4/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S J Res 183 -- Memorialize continuous displaying of flag of the U.S. over Taos Plaza in Taos, N.M. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 4/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S J Res 185 -- Designate October 23 each year as Hungarian Independence Day. KEATING (R N.Y.), Dodd (D Conn.) -- 4/8/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 11620 -- Issue special series of stamps in commemoration of 100th anniversary of continuous displaying of flag of the U.S. over Taos Plaza in Taos, N.M. MONTROYA (D N.M.) -- 4/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 11621 -- Similar to HR 11620. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 4/6/60.
- H J Res 669 -- Designate last Friday in April as Arbor Day. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 4/4/60 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 671 -- Designate June 4, 1960, Louisiana State University Centennial Day. MORRISON (D La.) -- 4/4/60 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 672 -- Authorize President to issue a proclamation re 1960 Pacific Festival. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 4/4/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
- H J Res 673 -- Similar to H J Res 671. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 4/4/60.
- H J Res 674 -- Similar to H J Res 671. BOGGS (D La.) -- 4/6/60.
- H J Res 675 -- Establish annual Youth Appreciation and Honor Week. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 4/6/60 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 680 -- Similar to H J Res 671. MCSWEENEY (D La.) -- 4/7/60.
- H J Res 681 -- Memorialize continuous displaying of flag of the U.S. over Taos Plaza in Taos, N.M. MONTROYA (D N.M.) -- 4/7/60 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 682 -- Similar to H J Res 681. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 4/7/60.
- H Con Res 653 -- Designate 1961 Dakota Territory Centennial. MCGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 4/4/60 -- Judiciary.
- H Con Res 655 -- Similar to H Con Res 653. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 4/6/60.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S Res 300 -- Establish Select Committee on Federal Subsidies. LAUSCHKE (D Ohio) -- 4/5/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- H Res 494 -- Similar to H Res 490. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 4/4/60.
- H Res 495 -- Similar to H Res 490. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 4/4/60.
- H Res 496 -- Provide additional copies of hearing held by Committee on Un-American Activities, current session, entitled "Issues Presented by Air Reserve Center Training Manual". WALTER (D Pa.) -- 4/4/60 -- House Administration.
- H Res 499 -- Print additional copies of hearings entitled "Review of the American Educational System". CANNON (D Mo.) -- 4/7/60 -- House Administration.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 3319 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to release recapture provisions in conveyance of real property to Little Rock, Ark., and for other purposes. MCCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 4/4/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3325 -- Create a Commission on Noxious Printed and Pictured Material. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 4/4/60 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

HR 1513 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donation and disposal of property to tax-supported public recreation or park agencies. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/4/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 11539 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to release recapture provisions in conveyance of certain real property to Little Rock, Ark. ALFORD (D Ark.) -- 4/4/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 11579 -- Similar to HR 11394. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 4/5/60.

HR 11645 -- Similar to HR 11394. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 4/7/60.

HR 11660 -- Amend section 107, title 3, USC, to require President to budget for all services, personnel, equipment, and material furnished to White House office by any other department or establishment in executive branch of Federal Government. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 4/7/60 -- Government Operations.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

S 3321 -- Authorize sale or lease of Indian lands on the Crow Indian Reservation Mont. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 4/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3322 -- Provide standard procedure for leaving of noncompetent allotted farming and grazing lands on Crow Indian Reservation. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 4/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3323 -- Compensate Crow Tribe of Indians, Montana, for certain lands in present boundaries of Crow Indian Reservation, for validation of titles. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 4/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3328 -- Grant to Guam certain filled lands, submerged lands, and tide-lands. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 4/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3337 -- Amend section 3(b), act of May 9, 1958 (72 Stat. 105), re preparation of a roll of Otoe and Missouri Tribe and per capita distribution of judgment funds. KERR (D Okla.), MONROE (D Okla.) -- 4/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3345 -- Compensate Yakutat local community of Tlingit Indians of Alaska for extinction of original Indian title. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 4/6/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3346 -- Prohibit making, in District of Columbia, of discriminatory advertisements for sale or rental of land or any structure thereon. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 4/7/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 11518 -- Compensate Crow Tribe of Indians, Montana, for lands in present boundaries of Crow Indian Reservation, for validation of titles. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 4/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11535 -- Amend District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to provide that class C and D licensees not be prohibited from serving alcoholic beverages when New Year's falls on Sunday. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 4/4/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11545 -- Amend act of Oct. 31, 1949, re payments to Bernalillo County, N.M. for hospital care for Indians. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 4/4/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11564 -- Utilize Indian-owned resources by Indians of three affiliated tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 4/5/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11596 -- Increase annuities to certain annuitants from the District of Columbia Teachers' retirement and annuity fund. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/6/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11597 -- Amend and extend benefits of "An act to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal," to certain additional civilians and employees. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/6/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 11612 -- Amend "An act to authorize the purchase, sale and exchange of certain Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reservation, and for other purposes", approved July 28, 1955. MAY (R Wash.) (by request) -- 4/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11613 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to make loans to Yakima Tribes of Indians of Washington for purpose of purchasing Indian lands. MAY (R Wash.) (by request) -- 4/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11614 -- Amend "An act to transfer the maintenance and operation of hospital and health facilities for Indians to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes", approved August 5, 1954. MAY (R Wash.) (by request) -- 4/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11627 -- Amend act of April 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 44; 25 U.S.C. 635) to promote rehabilitation of Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 4/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

S 3338 -- Remove present \$5,000 limitation which prevents Secretary of Air Force from settling claims arising out of crash of a U.S. Air Force aircraft at Little Rock, Ark. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Fulbright (D Ark.) -- 4/6/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3340 -- Amend title 18, USC, to authorize communications be intercepted in compliance with state law. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 4/6/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 11519 -- Incorporate Legion of Guardsmen. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/4/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11566 -- Amend section 457, title 28, USC to protect right of public to information. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/5/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11567 -- Clarify status of circuit and district judges retired from regular active service. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/5/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11571 -- Supplement and revise criminal laws prescribing restrictions against conflicts of interest applicable to employees of executive branch of Government. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/5/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11589 -- Amend chapter 223, title 18, USC to authorize certain communications be intercepted in compliance with state law. CELLER (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 4/6/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11590 -- Amend section 1461, title 18, USC re mailing of obscene matter. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/6/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11593 -- Appoint two additional judges for fifth circuit, and two additional judges for southern district of Florida. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 4/6/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11644 -- Remove present \$5,000 limitation which prevents Secretary of Air Force from settling certain claims arising out of crash of a U.S. Air Force aircraft at Little Rock, Ark. ALFORD (D Ark.) -- 4/7/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11652 -- Provide that known sex offenders who travel in interstate commerce shall register as prescribed by Attorney General; make it a crime to travel in interstate commerce for purpose of committing certain sex offenses. LAFORE (R Pa.) -- 4/7/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11658 -- Amend chapter 57, title 18, USC, to make it a crime to use certain musical reproductions in the U.S. for commercial purposes. HOLT (R Calif.) (by request) -- 4/7/60 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

S 3320 -- Authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways under title 23, USC. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 4/4/60 -- Public Works.

S 3324 -- Direct Secretary of Army to convey part of Lock and Dam No. 10, Kentucky River, Madison County, Ky. to Pioneer National Monument Association for an historic site. MORTON (R Ky.), Cooper (R Ky.) -- 4/4/60 -- Public Works.

S 3331 -- Allocate portions of costs of Davis Dam and Reservoir to servicing Mexican Water Treaty. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 4/5/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3353 -- Provide a study and report to Congress on establishing a national park in Sawtooth Mountain region of Idaho. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 4/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3358 -- Broaden coverage of Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 to include losses from volcanic lava flow. LONG (D Hawaii), Fong (R Hawaii) -- 4/8/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S J Res 184 -- Conserve ocean fish and shellfish. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

HR 11504 -- Similar to HR 11489. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 4/4/60.

HR 11512 -- Similar to HR 11489. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 4/4/60.

HR 11515 -- Provide a shellfisheries research center at Milford, Conn. GAIMO (D Conn.) -- 4/4/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 11521 -- Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act to expand research, extend state and interstate water pollution control program grants. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 4/4/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11522 -- Amend act of Aug. 26, 1935, to permit certain real property of the U.S. to be conveyed to states, municipalities, and other political subdivisions for highway purposes. JONES (D Ala.) -- 4/4/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11534 -- Amend section 120 (a), title 23, USC. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 4/4/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11537 -- Similar to HR 11522. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 4/4/60.

HR 11541 -- Abolish Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission. BROY-HILL (R Va.) -- 4/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11546 -- Modify or reconstruct works of Eklutna project, Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 4/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11585 -- Construct certain improvements in interest of flood control and allied purposes on Redwood River at Marshall, Minn. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 4/6/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11600 -- Amend Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 to provide insurance against volcanic eruption damage. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 4/6/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11601 -- Provide for a study by Secretary of Army of constructing works to protect lives and property from lava flows. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 4/6/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11602 -- Amend laws of the U.S. re admission of Hawaii into Union. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 4/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 11624 -- Convey to Maine certain lands located in state. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 4/6/60 -- Armed Services.
 HR 11626 -- Authorize classification, segregation, and disposal of public lands chiefly valuable for urban purposes. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 4/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 11649 -- Authorize appropriation of \$150,000 for acquisition of Huron Cemetery, Kansas City, Kan. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 4/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 3348 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to include additional compensation within term "basic salary". McNAMARA (D Mich.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 4/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 S Res 301 -- Commend Postmaster General's campaign against obscene literature. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 4/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 11506 -- Clarify law with respect to transportation of airmail. BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 4/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 11508 -- Similar to HR 11506. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 4/4/60.
 HR 11516 -- Create a judicial officer for Post Office Department. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 4/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 11520 -- Similar to HR 10693. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/4/60.
 HR 11523 -- Similar to HR 11181. KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 4/4/60.
 HR 11524 -- Similar to HR 11506. KING (D Utah) -- 4/4/60.
 HR 11531 -- Amend "An act authorizing the Postmaster General to adjust certain claims of postmasters for loss by burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty," approved March 17, 1882, as amended. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 4/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 11532 -- Similar to HR 11181. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 4/4/60.
 HR 11533 -- Similar to HR 11531. REES (R Kan.) -- 4/4/60.
 HR 11542 -- Increase rates on third-class mail which consists of circulars, merchandise, books, catalogs, seeds, plants, etc., in parcels weighing less than 16 ounces. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 4/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 11565 -- Similar to HR 11140. CEDERBERG (R MICH.) -- 4/5/60.
 HR 11577 -- Similar to HR 11181. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 4/5/60.
 HR 11591 -- Similar to HR 11181. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 4/6/60.
 HR 11595 -- Equalize increases in annuity for employees retired before Oct. 1, 1956, under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, with annuities of other employees. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 11599 -- Similar to HR 11181. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 4/6/60.
 HR 11603 -- Similar to HR 11140. JACKSON (R Calif.) -- 4/6/60.
 HR 11604 -- Similar to HR 11181. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 4/6/60.
 HR 11618 -- Similar to HR 11181. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 4/6/60.
 HR 11625 -- Similar to HR 11181. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 4/6/60.
 HR 11650 -- Similar to HR 11181. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 4/7/60.
 HR 11653 -- Similar to HR 11181. LEVERING (D Ohio) -- 4/7/60.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 3342 -- Clarify powers of Civil Aeronautics Board re consolidation of certain proceedings. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- S 3343 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to give Federal Communications Commission certain authority over radio receiving antennas. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

- S 3344 -- Amend act of Oct. 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1030, 1039) re concessions granted at Washington National Airport. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 11623 -- Amend Federal Power Act to prohibit Federal Power Commission from treating propaganda advertising, lobbying, and other political expenditures as operating expenses in computing rates and charges by licensees and public utilities; require licensees and public utilities to report such expenditures; require Commission to investigate and report upon such expenditures by licensees and public utilities. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 4/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 3349 -- Create a specific tariff classification for imported coconut meat. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 4/4/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 11505 -- Repeal tax on transportation of persons. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 4/4/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11507 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that lawful expenditures for legislative purposes be allowed as deductions from gross income. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 4/4/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11528 -- Amend section 170(b) (1) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain charitable contributions to historic societies or agencies. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/4/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11538 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate all authority to pay rewards to informers in tax cases except cases involving alcohol taxes. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 4/4/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11573 -- Provide duty-free importation of scientific equipment for educational or research purposes. IKARD (D Texas) -- 4/5/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11584 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose import taxes on lead and zinc. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 4/6/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11587 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude tips from compensation for purposes of Federal Insurance Contributions Act, Federal Unemployment Tax Act, and collection of income tax, at source on wages and include tips for determining self-employment income. BETTS (R Ohio) -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11605 -- Re denial of exemption from income tax in certain charitable trusts and corporations. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 4/6/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11606 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit deduction of irrigation and other water district assessments. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 4/6/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11622 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny any deduction for advertising not designed to promote sale of goods or services. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 4/6/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11647 -- Amend section 593 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to limit deduction for additions to reserve for bad debts of a domestic building and loan association to an association, none of the guaranty or permanent stock of which is owned by a holding company, or other similar corporation. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 4/7/60 -- Ways and Means.

Capitol Briefs

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Labor Department April 12 reported that employment declined 253,000 in March to 64,267,000. Unemployment in March rose 275,000 to 4,206,000 -- about 5.4 percent of the labor force on a seasonally adjusted basis. (Weekly Report p. 439)

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

President Eisenhower April 11 sent to Congress a report on the first year of operation of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The report, prepared for the President by the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp., said the waterway's "success from a financial point of view seems reasonably assured."

The report said the U.S. received \$3,204,500 from canal operations in 1959, sufficient to cover operating costs of \$951,200 and debt service costs of \$2,150,000. The report said 20,579,461 tons traveled through the Seaway during 1959.

PRESIDENT'S KOREAN TRIP

The White House April 12 announced that President Eisenhower would interrupt his June 19-23 visit to Japan for a one-day visit to Korea on June 22. His visit to Japan and Korea will follow a June 10-19 visit to the Soviet Union.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate for confirmation:

Arthur Alden Kimball of the District of Columbia, a Republican, as a member of the National Labor Relations Board; April 7.

CONGRESS STUDIES RAILROAD PROPOSALS

Congress this session is considering two groups of bills of considerable potential impact on the railroad industry. The first would permit railroads to diversify operations and become involved in air, trucking or water transportation; the second would make it more difficult for them to drop commuter and other passenger services. Chances of enactment are only fair this session.

Both sets of bills reflect the decline in railroad business in recent years. Net operating revenues for class 1 railroads dropped from \$1.1 billion in 1955 to \$750 million in 1959 -- the result of a decline in both freight hauled and passengers carried. Freight dropped from 623 billion ton-miles in 1955 to 576 in 1959; passengers from 28.5 billion passenger-miles in 1955 to 22.1 in 1959. Freight hauling accounts for 84 percent of all railroad operating revenue and is generally a profitable operation, but passenger service (especially for commuters because of the need to buy equipment used during rush hours only) frequently loses money for the railroads. As a result, railroads want to diversify their freight services to include trucking, air and water-barge operations and to cut down on passenger service in general and commuter service in particular.

Diversification

The railroads are backing bills (S 1353-1355, HR 7960-7962, HR 9279-9281) which would permit them to diversify their operations. The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held hearings June 23, 1959 and the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee held six days of hearings Feb. 2, 3, 5 and April 12-14.

The Interstate Commerce Act did not specifically prohibit an established carrier in one field from operating other media of transportation, but through a series of administrative interpretations, diversification has been prohibited in practice. Section 307 of the Act (49 USC 1) required an applicant for a license to show that the proposed service would be "required by the present or future public convenience and necessity" before it could be granted. The pending legislation would stipulate that an applicant could not be discriminated against solely because he was already involved in other types of transportation service.

The bills under consideration would amend the Interstate Commerce Act to permit all carriers the chance to begin operations in other surface transportation fields. They would also amend the Civil Aeronautics Act, which has been interpreted in the same way as the Interstate Commerce Act, to permit existing carriers in other fields of transportation to begin air operations.

Opponents of diversification argue railroads could eventually acquire a monopoly in transportation activities, but because of the capital outlays required for rail rights-of-way and capital equipment it would be almost impossible for air or water carriers to finance new railroad operations. Railroads reply that they have no greater chance to monopolize than other carriers.

Passenger Service

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee March 1-4 and April 6-8 held hearings on HR 5596 and other bills to give the Interstate Commerce Commission greater control over railroad passenger service. A companion bill (S 3020) was introduced in the Senate Feb. 11 by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson and 27 co-sponsors. The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held hearings March 24, 25 and April 1 on the Magnuson bill.

Before the Transportation Act of 1958 (PL 85-625), which amended the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887, railroads wishing to curtail interstate passenger service had to apply to the commerce commissions of the various states involved. If one state denied the request, the service had to be continued. In order to facilitate reduction of passenger service, the railroads asked for and Congress in 1958 provided legislation giving the ICC authority to permit railroads to curtail service. The railroads were permitted to drop or reduce service if the ICC did not object within 30 days after the application was made. (1958 Almanac p. 244)

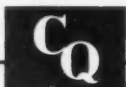
Under the 1958 Act, ICC hearings were not required for the discontinuance of interstate service, and in practice it became the responsibility of the contesting parties, usually the passengers who wanted the service continued, to convince the ICC of the need for the service.

HR 5596 and S 3020 were introduced in response to protests from Congressional districts that badly needed commuter service was being discontinued. The bills would require the ICC to hold hearings on the curtailment of railroad ferry and commuter service if there were any protests. This, in effect, would place the burden of proof on the railroads, supporters say.

The railroads maintain that if the Commission were required to hold hearings as prescribed by the bills, the applications for discontinuance would be unnecessarily delayed.

The bills also have been opposed by the ICC and the Commerce Department. Commissioner Kenneth H. Tuggle March 1 told the House Subcommittee that the Commission saw no need to change the existing law and specifically objected to a proposal for mandatory public hearings when the reduction in service was apparently justified by revenue losses. Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation John J. Allen Jr. (ex-Rep., R Calif. 1947-59) March 4 said the decision on whether to hold hearings should remain up to the ICC and called the proposals "retrogressive and even punitive legislation which could well destroy the spirit of cooperation between carriers and community" recently evident.

The proposals would only affect interstate and not intrastate passenger service. The present system for intrastate discontinuance would remain in effect: railroads prohibited from discontinuing service by state action may petition the ICC; after holding hearings in the state where the service is provided, the Commission may authorize discontinuance.



Committee Roundup

MUTUAL SECURITY REPORT

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- April 7 filed a report (H Rept 1464) on the fiscal 1961 Mutual Security Program authorization. The Committee April 5 voted to report the bill (HR 11510) with cuts totalling \$136.5 million in the non-military assistance portion of the President's \$4,175,000,000 fiscal 1961 mutual security request. (Weekly Report p. 620)

The report said that despite "a number of instances of waste", there was "encouraging evidence" that the program was "attaining its major objectives". It noted improvements made in the program as a result of Congressional recommendations, but expressed disappointment over the success of the office of the Inspector General and Comptroller established by Congress in 1959 to oversee the program, and said further Committee action would be taken unless the Inspector General "demonstrates the effectiveness of his operations" in the future.

The Committee said it concluded that the U.S. unfavorable balance of payments and recent outflow of gold "have not been caused by the Mutual Security Program" and the program had "only a minor direct influence" on the balance of payments. It said the expenditures under the program should be based on the need to defend security and establish satisfactory U.S. relations abroad, rather than on payment deficits or gold outflow.

The Committee also disputed arguments that the program had large unexpended or unobligated funds left over from previous years, and said the fiscal status of the program compared favorably with that of other Government agencies and was "considerably better" than many.

CHANGES PROPOSED

The Committee reported on specific sections of the program as follows:

Restrictions on Navigation -- The U.S. has "not done as effective a job as it should" in urging the removal of restrictions on shipping through the Suez Canal. The Committee proposed an amendment expressing the sense of Congress that the U.S. favored freedom of navigation in international waterways and that the purposes of the Mutual Security Act and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 were negated when countries receiving assistance waged economic warfare against other nations receiving assistance. The amendment required that the two Acts be administered so as "to give effect to these principles", but left their specific application to the determination of the President.

Indus Basin Development -- This project could "mark a turning point in the history of South Asia," the Committee said. It approved an Administration request clearing the way for U.S. participation in the project through the World Bank.

Development Loan Fund -- The Committee proposed an amendment barring loans of more than \$100,000 for a project in any country unless sufficient engineering and other data indicated the project would be economically and technically sound. (Because of a \$1.8 billion authorization voted in 1959, further authorizations were not required under this section.)

"Point Four Youth Corps" -- The Administration has "not taken vigorous action" in the use of volunteer young people such as technically qualified young people with farm backgrounds, in overseas operations. The Committee said it planned to make a comprehensive study of the possibilities of this in this field.

Special Assistance -- In cutting \$12.5 million from the President's request in this category, the Committee said the new \$20 million program for Africa should be carried out in full and that special assistance for Israel should be maintained at the fiscal 1960 level.

Loans to Small Farmers -- The Committee proposed an amendment expressing a U.S. policy of extending up to \$10 million in loans to cooperative associations of small farmers to increase agricultural productivity and encourage local self-help programs in rural underdeveloped nations.

Administrative Provisions -- The Committee proposed an amendment limiting flood control, reclamation and similar projects to those in which the benefits would exceed the costs of the program, as a means of encouraging "sounder" and comprehensive advance planning. Another proposal would relieve the Inspector General and Comptroller of planning the annual presentation of the Mutual Security Program presentation to Congress so that he could concentrate wholly on overseeing its operations.

Aid to Cuba -- The Committee proposed an amendment ending assistance to Cuba except when the President determined such aid would be in the U.S. interest, but said the measure was "not indicative of a lessening of our traditional friendship for the people of Cuba."

OTHER VIEWS

• **Supplemental Views** -- Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) said the Mutual Security Program was "here to stay" and he supported it, but he felt it was "overdue for a complete review" and should place more emphasis on economic aid and less on the "topheavy military programs now being undertaken". He said the "soft" currencies which the mutual security and other programs were creating throughout the world were "far in excess of the absorptive capacities" of certain countries, and were a "cause for real concern".

• **Minority Views** -- Reps. John L. Pilcher (D Ga.), Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) and E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) said the "entrenched, self-perpetuating bureaucracy" administering the program was "still growing in size, power and inefficiency" and said it was not the "new imaginative program" needed to further the aims of the U.S. They said there should be a smaller number of more carefully selected projects and less emphasis on "meeting the personal desires of the political leaders of the recipient countries" and more on meeting the needs of the people. They said the creation of the Development Loan Fund, had not resulted in an expected appreciable reduction in grant assistance. The "open-end" authorization for military assistance voted in 1959 was a "serious mistake" and should be abandoned, the three Members said.

(For Senate Foreign Relations Committee action, see next page.)

MUTUAL SECURITY AUTHORIZATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- April 11 began executive markup of the fiscal 1961 mutual security authorization bill (S 3058). (For House committee report, see p. 649) The Committee announced the following actions:

April 11 -- Approved the President's \$172 million request for technical assistance; approved a \$33 million request for the United Nations technical assistance program; tentatively cut \$400,000 from the \$1.5 million requested for the U.S. contribution to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees; approved the full \$175 million request for the President's contingency fund; approved requests of \$2 million for ocean freight payments on shipments by voluntary American relief agencies, \$3.4 million for the Atoms for Peace program, \$12 million for the UN children's welfare program, and unspecified amounts "necessary" for the U.S. contribution to the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East.

April 13 -- Adopted amendments:

- Authorizing grants of surplus U.S. farm products to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas (as well as for famine and other emergency relief).

- Requiring the President to undertake a study of possibilities for coordinating federal agencies dealing in foreign economic activities.

- Authorizing Development Loan Fund loans to be used in the development of agricultural as well as economic resources of recipient countries.

- Empowering ambassadors to pay U.S. and foreign personnel in overseas posts in local currencies when they decided this would prevent black market activities (would not apply to any portion of pay sent to the U.S. for deposit).

- Permitting use of U.S. foreign currency holdings to help save 21 ancient temples due to be flooded by United Arab Republic's Aswan Dam.

The Committee also approved a requested authorization of \$6,750,000 to meet special responsibilities of the U.S. in Germany and West Berlin.

MILITARY PENSIONS

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

ACTION -- April 13 reported by unanimous vote a bill (HR 11318 -- H Rept 1513) to permit pensions of military personnel who retired before June 1, 1958 to be computed on the same basis as those of persons who retired after that date. (Weekly Report p. 624)

Enactment of the bill would increase retired pay for an estimated 114,000 officers and enlisted men who were partially excluded from the higher pension rates enacted by Congress in 1958 (PL 85-422). The increases would range from \$6 per year for retired privates to \$4,586 per year for retired chiefs of staff and would cost the Government \$33 million in fiscal 1961.

IDA

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency, Subcommittee No. 1.

ACTION -- April 13 approved a bill (HR 11001) providing for the participation of the United States in the International Development Assn. and authorizing an initial U.S. subscription of \$320,290,000. (Weekly Report p. 499, 462)

MIGRANT FARM LABOR

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture, Equipment, Supplies and Manpower Subcommittee.

ACTION -- April 8 voted 5-0 to approve an amended bill (HR 9875) extending for two additional years -- to June 30, 1963 -- the Government's program of recruiting Mexican migrant workers for American farms. In addition, the bill stated that the Secretary of Labor had no authority over wages, hours, living standards or other conditions of employment of domestic migrant farm workers. Enactment of HR 9875 would have the effect of nullifying a regulation issued in November 1959 by Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell which set certain standards for the employment of migrants supplied farmers by the U.S. Employment Service.

The Subcommittee struck from the bill a provision giving the Secretary of Agriculture veto power over any administrative changes in the Mexican farm labor program. The program would remain exclusively under the supervision of the Secretary of Labor. (Weekly Report p. 595)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 5 -- Senate Republican leaders emerged from a meeting with President Eisenhower with the assertion that the President "might" sign a bill increasing wheat price supports from 75 percent to 80 percent of parity and reducing the national wheat acreage allotment 20 percent. Such a bill was introduced by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) Jan. 7 (S 2759).

April 6 -- The Senate Agriculture Committee announced that it would hold hearings April 20, 21 on various wheat bills.

April 7 -- The Senate Agriculture Committee held hearings on a bill (S 2977) to provide for increased representation by regional banks for cooperatives on the board of directors of the Central Bank for Cooperatives. Testifying in favor of the bill were spokesmen for the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration, National Grange and the National Council of Farmers Cooperatives.

April 11 -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported a bill (HR 7480 -- H Rept 1468) to exempt from the labeling requirements of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act chemical pesticides used to preserve fresh produce. At hearings on a similar measure in 1958, the need for such an exemption was expressed by the Administration and the farm industry.

April 13 -- The President created on his executive staff a new post of Food for Peace Coordinator, naming Don Paarlberg to fill it. Paarlberg, special White House assistant on economics since October 1958, formerly was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Paarlberg will supervise the operation of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480), the law authorizing the disposal of Government-owned farm commodities to foreign countries.

April 14 -- Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) described the Agriculture Department's management of the grain storage program as "management in the dark". He said the Department was conducting the program "without any actual knowledge of the cost of storing grain." Symington is chairman of the Senate Agriculture Investigating Subcommittee which recently held hearings on the grain storage program. (Weekly Report p. 503) Symington said Senators had asked the Secretary of Agriculture to suspend current negotiations of new storage rates between the Department and the grain trade until the Subcommittee could report on its findings.

BROADCASTING PRACTICES

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Communications and Power Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On proposals to amend the Communications Act to provide more stringent regulation of the broadcasting industry. (Weekly Report p. 596)

TESTIMONY -- April 12 -- Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) said in an opening statement he wanted to emphasize that the Committee was "deadly serious" about legislation because "it seems some elements in the industry are inclined to consider some of these questions in a rather jocular vein."

Chairman Frederick W. Ford of the Federal Communications Commission said the FCC had drafted a bill to provide criminal sanctions only with reference to "a test or contest of intellectual skill or knowledge." He said a distinction must be made between rigged shows and "innocent deception" often found in theatrical contents of programs. He endorsed a proposal to suspend station licenses for 10 days for violations, included in HR 11341, which was introduced March 23 by Harris, and said this would give "flexibility and effectiveness" to enforcement, but he opposed proposals to require the FCC to greatly step up the number of hearings on license applications. Ford said this would leave the FCC with a "very serious" administrative problem because it would require additional staff and funds and might lead to prolonged processing delays.

Rep. John B. Bennett (R Mich.) filed a statement with the Subcommittee urging consideration of his bills (HR 10241-42) to provide stricter license review and criminal penalties for deceptive broadcasting.

April 13 -- Vincent T. Wasilewski, representing the National Assn. of Broadcasters (NAB), said NAB opposed 10-day suspensions of licenses because it would "make the public pay for the broadcaster's misdeeds." He said the FCC already had ample authority to cope with violations. He endorsed proposals to deal with quiz fixing and payola.

Thomas K. Fisher, vice president and general attorney for the Columbia Broadcasting System television network, agreed with the NAB position.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 11 -- Chairman Earl W. Kintner of the Federal Trade Commission, in an address before the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences of Baltimore, Md., said the FTC planned "to increase" its policing of advertising both in newspapers and magazines because "each new order against an illegal advertising claim emphasizes the need to prevent similar chicanery on the part of others."

Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) introduced a bill (S 3359) to require that all regulatory agencies keep a Congressional file of all communications received from Members of Congress, either written or oral, with the file available for public inspection.

April 12 -- Harris announced that the Committee's Legislative Oversight Subcommittee May 2 would begin hearings on alleged private talks between members of the Federal Power Commission and Thomas G. Corcoran, prominent New Deal attorney and representative of Midwestern Gas Transmission Co. in a rate case before the FPC. Hearings originally were scheduled for April 14 before the full Committee, but Harris said he had ordered the Subcommittee staff to "fully develop all facts" in the case after an April 8 statement by Gardiner Symonds, chairman of Midwestern and its parent, Tennessee Gas

Transmission Co., that Corcoran had been instructed to contact FPC members and that such action was "in complete compliance with the law and the practice of the FPC."

April 13 -- FPC Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall said he checked with Harris before he and two colleagues March 18 flew to Louisiana and back in a private plane owned by United Gas Pipeline Co. to attend the funeral of FPC Commissioner John B. Hussey. The company had \$45 million in rate increase applications pending before the agency. Kuykendall said he called Harris because he was aware the flight might be open to criticism, but after "talking around the Commission" he believed the private flight was the only way to get to the funeral on time. Harris told newsmen, "I told him to go ahead. I think it was a perfectly proper thing to do and anyone who makes anything out of this is pretty small."

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR AGED

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On health problems of the aged. (Weekly Report p. 622) Testimony:

April 11 -- Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming said the federal-state voluntary health insurance plan (S 3350) introduced April 7 by eight Republican Senators was a "step in the right direction" but the Administration had not decided whether to support its specific provisions.

Durward D. Ulfers, Mutual of Omaha, said his firm alone insured more than a million persons over 65. Walter M. Foody Jr., Continental Casualty Co., said private health insurance was available for all over 65.

Dr. Ethel Percy Andrus, American Assn. of Retired Persons, said the drug industry was trying to get legislation passed which would break up a mail order prescription service conducted by her organization.

April 12 -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), supporting a Social Security health insurance bill he introduced Feb. 23, 1959 (S 1151), said his Congressional colleagues should take action on the program in 1960 "if they want to take out some political health insurance". "If we wait for this Republican go-slow, not-now, veto Administration...we will wait forever."

Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), sponsor of HR 4700, said doctors had spread much false propaganda about his proposal.

Rep. John D. Dingell (D Mich.), supporting the Forand bill, said measures calling for payment to the insurance industry out of Government general revenues, would be "a subsidy and socialization".

Dr. Edward C. Mazique, National Medical Assn., said his organization, composed of 5,000 Negro physicians, supported using the Social Security System to finance health care for the aged.

April 13 -- Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) said the Administration "should support" the Republican Senators' plan (S 3350) because it followed guide lines set forth by Flemming.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 13 -- Following a meeting with Walter Reuther, House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) reportedly assured House Democratic supporters of the Forand bill that he would use his influence to get a compromise Social Security hospitalization bill through the Ways and Means Committee. The plan reportedly would be financed by raising the wage base for Social Security taxes from \$4,800 to \$6,000.

MINIMUM WAGE

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, Labor Standards Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On two bills (HR 4488, 7490) to increase minimum wage protection under the Fair Labor Standards Act. (Weekly Report p. 624) Testimony:

April 7 -- The Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO) said substandard wages resulted from discrimination, lack of organization on the part of the workers, and the superior economic position of employers. He said the proportion of textile workers earning less than \$1.25 was well below 5 percent, but it was "imperative" to increase the minimum to \$1.25 to promote fair competition in the industry and prevent the "chiseling fringe" of employers from paying lesser rates.

Representatives of Pennsylvania retailing groups opposed HR 4488.

April 11 -- David Dubinsky, president, International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL-CIO) said the proposed \$1.25 minimum could be absorbed with relative ease. Even though some 15 percent of workers covered by the FLSA would get some wage adjustments under a \$1.25 minimum, he said, the increased cost would be "less than 1 percent of the covered payrolls" and "only four-tenths of 1 percent" of all payrolls.

Reid Murphy, president, Signal Knitting Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn., said he supported an increase to \$1.25.

April 13 -- Frederick H. Mueller, Secretary of Commerce, said he opposed the whole philosophy behind minimum wage legislation, that raises should be earned and reached by economic processes. Opposing HR 4488, he said the bill would increase wages by "\$3 billion plus", which "represents a corresponding increase in labor costs to the industry". An increase of this magnitude offered "greater harm and risk to the stability and welfare of the American economy than should be contemplated at this time", and would set in motion "inflationary forces" that could "very quickly raise the cost of living so perceptibly as to rob (affected workers) of any real benefit." The "inflationary and unsettling effects" of HR 4488 would be "manifested immediately" in the direction of price increases and increased pressures for further wage increases. He said industries which had traditionally paid wages lower than the national average, notably the textile industry, accounted for a "very significant portion" of exports. "To increase the minimum wage to \$1.25 at this time would place our exports at further disadvantage in world markets" and "would tend to add to our balance of payments difficulties". Mueller said that where business was local in character, working conditions should be regulated by local authority "in the light of conditions prevailing in that area." He said he favored HR 7490, extending \$1 minimum wage coverage to an additional 2.5 million workers, some 400,000 of whom were estimated to be receiving less than the \$1 minimum. He said this step did not "present the risks to the economy which I have described earlier" and "would be confined in its application to areas bearing reasonable and substantial relationship to interstate commerce as that term is generally understood in the American community." He said he concurred with Secretary Mitchell that a modest increase in wage floors for presently covered workers would not create unemployment or wreck low-wage industries.

O. Holt Allen, National Ice Assn., opposed HR 4488.

DRUG PRICES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On administered prices in the drug industry. (Weekly Report p. 365)

The hearings reopened on a partisan note as Republican Committee members resumed their objections to investigating techniques used by Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.).

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), senior Republican member, April 7 released a statement protesting witnesses selected by Kefauver. He said that although Kefauver had promised to call representatives of the American Medical Assn., he had not done so and that it was not an objective approach to call individual doctors rather than the president of their association.

Dirksen and Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) April 12 released separate statements which said doctors called by Kefauver were known antagonists of the drug industry. Hruska said he not only wanted to be fair to the drug industry, but to the public as well and added that "unless this Subcommittee mends its ways thoroughly -- and quickly -- it shall have failed" in its trust. Testimony:

April 12 -- William F. Bean of the Iowa State Medical College said some drugs put on the market were "acclaimed as the latest and best cure," but too often resulted in disappointment and disillusionment. He said "the problem is with companies whose sole concern is business" and which operated on the assumption that the richest earnings occurred when a new drug could be "marketed before competing drugs can be" released. Bean added, however, that "modern medicine owes a tremendous debt to the pharmaceutical industry" for developing new drugs.

Hans Popper of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, said some newly developed wonder drugs had caused jaundice. He said the evidence of the disease usually was apparent only after the drugs had been in use for some time.

April 13 -- A. Dale Console, former medical director of Squibb Laboratories, said the industry was forcing "relatively worthless" drugs on the market with high pressure sales programs. He said it was a fallacy "to conclude drug advertising and promotion is education" even though a testimonial was written by a doctor and "given an additional cloak of respectability" by a scientific journal. Console said unless sweeping reforms were instituted, a truly ethical drug house could not survive in the "present competitive wrangle". He said pressure for the reforms probably would have to take the form of restrictive legislation.

COMMON-SITE PICKETING

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- April 8 voted 21-5 to report a bill (HR 9070) to permit a union to picket one of several firms engaged in a joint venture, or having subcontractual relationships, at a joint construction site without being liable to secondary boycott penalties, even if the picketing had the effect of stopping the work of firms other than the one with which the union had the primary dispute. (For background and hearings, see Weekly Report p. 368)

CQ Senate Votes 68 through 69.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Passes Civil Rights Bill on 71-18 Roll-Call Vote After Tabling Move to Recommit Bill to Judiciary Committee

68. HR 8601. Civil Rights Act of 1960. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Eastland (D Miss.) motion to recommit the civil rights bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Tabling motion agreed to 70-19 (D 41-19; R 29-0), April 8, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 629)
69. HR 8601. Passage of the amended bill making obstruction of all federal court orders a crime, outlawing all bombings and bomb threats, requiring preservation of voting records, providing for court registration of Negroes, and other matters. Passed 71-18 (D 42-18; R 29-0), April 8, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	68	69		Vote No.	68	69		Vote No.	68	69	
Yea	70	71		Yea	41	42		Yea	29	29	
Nay	19	18		Nay	19	18		Nay	0	0	

68 69	68 69	68 69	68 69
ALABAMA	INDIANA	NEBRASKA	Y Record Vote For (yea).
Hill N N	Hartke Y Y	Curtis Y Y	✓ Paired For.
Sparkman N N	Capehart Y Y	Hruska Y Y	⚡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
ALASKA	IOWA	NEVADA	H Record Vote Against (nay).
Bartlett Y Y	Hickenlooper Y Y	Bible Y Y	X Paired Against.
Gruening Y Y	Martin Y Y	Cannon Y Y	- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
ARIZONA	KANSAS	NEW HAMPSHIRE	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.
Hayden Y Y	Carlson ‡ ‡	Bridges Y Y	
Goldwater ‡ ‡	Schoepfel ‡ ‡	Cotton Y Y	
ARKANSAS	KENTUCKY	NEW JERSEY	68 69
Fulbright N N	Cooper Y Y	Williams Y Y	SOUTH CAROLINA
McClellan N N	Morton Y Y	Case Y Y	Johnston N N
CALIFORNIA	LOUISIANA	NEW MEXICO	Thurmond N N
Engle Y Y	Ellender N N	Anderson Y Y	SOUTH DAKOTA
Kuchel Y Y	Long N N	Chavez N Y	Case Y Y
COLORADO	MAINE	NEW YORK	Mundt Y Y
Carroll Y Y	Muskie Y Y	Javits Y Y	TENNESSEE
Allott ‡ ‡	Smith Y Y	Keating Y Y	Gore Y Y
CONNECTICUT	MARYLAND	NORTH CAROLINA	Kefauver Y Y
Dodd ‡ ‡	Beall Y Y	Ervin N N	TEXAS
Bush Y Y	Butler Y Y	Jordan N N	Johnson Y Y
DELAWARE	MASSACHUSETTS	NORTH DAKOTA	Yarborough Y Y
Frear Y Y	Kennedy Y Y	Brunsdale Y Y	UTAH
Williams Y Y	Saltonstall Y Y	Young Y Y	Moss Y Y
FLORIDA	MICHIGAN	OHIO	Bennett Y Y
Holland N N	Hart Y Y	Lausche Y Y	VERMONT
Smathers N N	McNamara Y Y	Young Y Y	Aiken ‡ ‡
GEORGIA	MINNESOTA	OKLAHOMA	Prouty Y Y
Russell N N	Humphrey ‡ ‡	Kerr ‡ ‡	VIRGINIA
Talmadge N N	McCarthy Y Y	Monroney Y Y	Byrd N N
HAWAII	MISSISSIPPI	OREGON	Robertson N N
Long Y Y	Eastland N N	Morse Y Y	WASHINGTON
Fong Y Y	Stennis N N	Lusk Y Y	Jackson Y Y
IDAHO	MISSOURI	PENNSYLVANIA	Magnuson Y Y
Church Y Y	Hennings Y Y	Clark Y Y	WEST VIRGINIA
Dworsbak ‡ ‡	Symington Y Y	Scott Y Y	Byrd Y Y
ILLINOIS	MONTANA	RHODE ISLAND	Randolph Y Y
Douglas Y Y	Mansfield ‡ ‡	Green Y Y	WISCONSIN
Dirksen Y Y	Murray Y Y	Pastore Y Y	Proxmire Y Y
			Wiley Y Y
			WYOMING
			McGee Y Y
			O'Mahoney ‡ ‡

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ House Vote 17.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote No. 44.)

House Votes \$676,564,807 in Fiscal 1961 Appropriations For the State and Justice Departments and Related Agencies

17. HR 11666. Appropriate \$676,564,807 in definite and indefinite appropriations in fiscal 1961 for the State and Justice Departments and related agencies, including the Civil Rights Commission. Passed 312-31 (D 195-24; R 117-7), April 13, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 630)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.		17		Vote No.		17		Vote No.		17	
Yea		312		Yea		195		Yea		117	
Nay		31		Nay		24		Nay		7	

17	17	17	- KEY -	
ALABAMA			Y Record Vote For (yea).	
3 Andrews	?		✓ Paired For.	
1 Baykin	Y		± Announced For, CQ Poll For.	
7 Elliott	N		N Record Vote Against (nay).	
2 Grant	?		X Paired Against.	
9 Huddleston	Y		- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.	
8 Jones	?		? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.	
5 Rains	?			
4 Roberts	?			
6 Selden	N			
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	Y			
ARIZONA				
2 Udall	Y			
1 Rhodes	Y			
ARKANSAS				
5 Alford	N			
1 Gathings	Y			
4 Harris	Y			
2 Mills	Y			
6 Norrell	N			
3 Trimble	Y			
CALIFORNIA				
7 Cohelan	Y			
14 Hagen	Y			
2 Johnson	Y			
11 McFall	Y			
1 Miller (C.W.)	?			
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y			
3 Moss	Y			
29 Saund	Y			
5 Shelley	Y			
27 Sheppard	Y			
12 Sisk	Y			
6 Baldwin	Y			
10 Gubser	?			
4 Mailliard	Y			
13 Teague	Y			
28 Utt	?			
30 Wilson	Y			
9 Younger	Y			
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle	?			
19 Holifield	Y			
25 Kasem	?			
17 King	Y			
26 Roosevelt	Y			
21 Hiestand	Y			
22 Holt	Y			
18 Hosmer	Y			
16 Jackson	Y			
24 Lipscomb	Y			
15 McDonough	Y			
20 Smith	Y			
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	Y			
2 Johnson	Y			
1 Rogers	?			
3 Chenoweth	?			
CONNECTICUT				
2 Bowles	?			
1 Doddario	Y			
3 Giaimo	Y			
4 Irwin	Y			
AL Kowalski	Y			
5 Monagan	Y			
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	Y			
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	N			
4 Fawcett	?			
7 Haley	Y			
5 Herlong	Y			
8 Matthews	N			
6 Rogers	?			
3 Sikes	Y			
1 Cramer	Y			
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch	N			
10 Brown	Y			
5 Davis	Y			
4 Flynt	?			
3 Forrester	?			
9 Landrum	N			
7 Mitchell	?			
2 Pilcher	?			
1 Preston	?			
6 Vinson	Y			
HAWAII				
AL Inouye	Y			
IDAHO				
1 Pfost	Y			
2 Budge	Y			
ILLINOIS				
25 Gray	?			
21 Mack	Y			
24 Price	Y			
23 Shipley	Y			
16 Allen	?			
17 Arends	Y			
19 Chipperfield	Y			
14 Hoffman	?			
15 Mason	Y			
18 Michel	?			
20 Simpson	Y			
22 Springer	Y			
Chicago-Cook County				
12 Vacancy	?			
1 Dawson	?			
5 Kluczynski	?			
7 Libonati	?			
3 Murphy	Y			
6 O'Brien	?			
2 O'Hara	Y			
11 Pucinski	Y			
8 Rostenkowski	?			
9 Yates	Y			
13 Church	Y			
10 Collier	?			
4 Derwinski	?			
INDIANA				
11 Barr	Y			
3 Brademas	Y			
8 Denton	Y			
10 Harmon	N			
9 Hogan	Y			
1 Madden	Y			
5 Roush	Y			
6 Wampler	?			
4 Adair	?			
7 Bray	Y			
2 Halleck	Y			
			17	
			IOWA	
			6 Coad	Y
			5 Smith	Y
			2 Wolf	Y
			3 Gross	N
			8 Haugen	Y
			7 Jensen	Y
			4 Kyle	Y
			1 Schwengel	Y
			KANSAS	
			5 Breeding	Y
			2 George	Y
			3 Hargis	Y
			1 Avery	Y
			4 Rees	Y
			6 Smith	N
			KENTUCKY	
			3 Burke	Y
			4 Chelf	Y
			2 Natcher	Y
			7 Perkins	Y
			5 Spence	Y
			1 Stubblefield	Y
			6 Watts	Y
			8 Siler	?
			LOUISIANA	
			2 Boggs	Y
			4 Brooks	?
			1 Hebert	✓
			8 McSweeney	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ House Vote 17.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote No. 44.)

17		17		17		17	
6 Morrison	Y	NEBRASKA		7 Lennon	N	6 McMillan	N
5 Passman	Y	3 Brock	Y	5 Scott	N	2 Riley	N
7 Thompson	N	4 McGinley	Y	11 Whitener	Y	1 Rivers	Y
3 Willis	Y	2 Cunningham	Y	10 Jonas	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA	
MAINE		1 Weaver	Y	NORTH DAKOTA		1 McGovern	Y
2 Coffin	Y	NEVADA		AL Burdick	?	2 Berry	Y
1 Oliver	Y	AL Baring	Y	AL Short	N	TENNESSEE	
3 McIntire	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE		OHIO		6 Bass	Y
MARYLAND		2 Bass	Y	9 Ashley	?	9 Davis	Y
2 Brewster	?	1 Merrow	Y	11 Cook	Y	8 Everett	N
4 Fallon	Y	NEW JERSEY		20 Feighan	Y	4 Evins	?
6 Foley	Y	11 Addonizio	?	18 Hays	Y	3 Frazier	?
7 Friedel	Y	14 Daniels	Y	19 Kirwan	?	5 Loser	?
3 Garmatz	Y	13 Gallagher	Y	17 Levering	Y	7 Murray	Y
1 Johnson	Y	10 Rodino	Y	10 Moeller	Y	2 Baker	Y
5 Lankford	Y	4 Thompson	Y	6 Vacancy	Y	1 Reece	Y
MASSACHUSETTS		3 Auchincloss	Y	21 Vanik	Y	TEXAS	
2 Boland	Y	1 Cabill	Y	14 Ayres	Y	3 Beckworth	Y
13 Burke	Y	8 Canfield	?	13 Baumgart	Y	2 Brooks	Y
4 Donahue	Y	6 Dwyer	Y	8 Betts	Y	17 Burleson	N
7 Lane	Y	5 Frelinghuysen	Y	22 Bolton	Y	22 Casey	Y
8 Macdonald	Y	2 Glenn	Y	16 Bow	Y	7 Dowdy	?
12 McCormack	Y	9 Osmer	Y	7 Brown	Y	21 Fisher	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	12 Wallhauser	Y	12 Devine	Y	13 Ikard	Y
3 Philbin	Y	7 Widnall	Y	15 Henderson	Y	20 Kilday	Y
6 Bates	Y	NEW MEXICO		2 Hess	?	15 Kilgore	Y
1 Conte	Y	AL Montoya	?	5 Latta	Y	19 Mahan	Y
10 Curtis	Y	AL Morris	?	4 McCulloch	Y	1 Patman	Y
9 Keith	Y	NEW YORK		23 Minsball	Y	11 Poage	Y
14 Martin	Y	41 Dulski	?	3 Schenck	Y	4 Rayburn	Y
5 Rogers	Y	30 O'Brien	Y	1 Scherer	N	18 Rogers	N
MICHIGAN		32 Stratton	Y	OKLAHOMA		16 Rutherford	Y
7 O'Hara	Y	27 Barry	Y	3 Albert	Y	6 Teague	?
12 Bennett	?	3 Becker	Y	2 Edmondson	Y	8 Thomas	Y
8 Bentley	?	2 Derouman	Y	5 Jarman	Y	9 Thompson	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	26 Dooley	?	6 Morris	Y	10 Thornberry	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	33 Kilburn	?	4 Steed	Y	12 Wright	Y
6 Chamberlain	?	40 Miller	Y	1 Belcher	Y	14 Young	Y
5 Ford	Y	39 Ostertag	Y	OREGON		5 Alger	Y
9 Griffin	Y	42 Pillion	?	3 Green	Y	UTAH	
4 Hoffman	N	34 Pirnie	?	4 Porter	Y	2 King	Y
3 Johansen	N	43 Goodell	Y	2 Ullman	Y	1 Dixon	Y
11 Knox	Y	35 Riehlman	?	1 Norblad	Y	VERMONT	
2 Meader	Y	37 Robison	Y	PENNSYLVANIA		AL Meyer	?
Detroit-Wayne County		28 St. George	Y	25 Clark	Y	VIRGINIA	
13 Diggs	?	36 Taber	Y	21 Dent	Y	4 Abbitt	Y
15 Dingell	?	31 Taylor	?	11 Flood	Y	1 Downing	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	1 Wainwright	Y	30 Holland	Y	3 Gary	Y
16 Lesinski	?	38 Weis	?	28 Moorhead	Y	2 Hardy	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	29 Wharton	?	26 Morgan	Y	7 Harrison	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	New York City		10 Prokop	Y	9 Jennings	Y
MINNESOTA		8 Anfuso	Y	19 Quigley	Y	8 Smith	Y
8 Blatnik	Y	24 Buckley	?	14 Rhodes	Y	5 Tuck	Y
4 Karth	?	11 Celler	?	15 Walter	Y	10 Broyles	Y
6 Marshall	?	7 Delaney	Y	17 Vacancy	Y	6 Poff	Y
3 Wier	?	23 Gilbert	Y	29 Corbett	Y	WASHINGTON	
7 Andersen	?	19 Farbstein	Y	8 Curtin	Y	7 Magnuson	Y
1 Quie	Y	22 Healey	Y	9 Dague	Y	5 Horan	?
5 Judd	Y	6 Holtzman	Y	12 Fenton	Y	3 Vacancy	?
9 Langen	Y	10 Kelly	Y	27 Fulton	Y	4 May	?
2 Nelsen	Y	9 Keogh	Y	23 Gavin	?	1 Pelly	Y
MISSISSIPPI		13 Multer	Y	24 Kearns	Y	6 Tollefson	Y
1 Abernethy	?	16 Powell	Y	13 Lafore	Y	2 Westland	Y
6 Colmer	?	14 Rooney	Y	7 Milliken	Y	WEST VIRGINIA	
3 Smith	N	18 Santangelo	?	16 Mamma	Y	3 Bailey	X
2 Whitten	N	20 Teller	?	22 Saylor	Y	4 Hechler	Y
4 Williams	N	21 Zelenko	?	18 Vacancy	Y	5 Kee	Y
5 Winstead	N	5 Bosch	Y	20 Van Zandt	Y	6 Slack	Y
MISSOURI		12 Dorn	Y	Philadelphia		2 Staggers	?
5 Bolling	Y	25 Fino	Y	1 Barrett	Y	1 Moore	?
7 Brown	?	4 Halpern	Y	3 Byrne	?	WISCONSIN	
9 Cannon	Y	17 Lindsay	Y	2 Granahan	Y	1 Flynn	Y
8 Carnahan	Y	15 Ray	Y	5 Green	Y	9 Johnson	Y
4 Randall	Y	NORTH CAROLINA		4 Nix	Y	2 Kastenmeier	Y
6 Hull	Y	9 Alexander	?	6 Toll	Y	5 Reuss	Y
10 Jones	Y	3 Barden	?	RHODE ISLAND		4 Zablocki	Y
1 Karsten	Y	1 Bonner	?	2 Fogarty	?	8 Byrnes	Y
11 Moulder	Y	4 Cooley	Y	1 Forand	Y	7 Laird	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	6 Durham	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA		10 O'Konski	N
2 Curtis	Y	2 Fountain	Y	4 Ashmore	N	6 Van Pelt	?
MONTANA		12 Vacancy	Y	3 Dorn	N	3 Witbrow	?
2 Anderson	Y	8 Kitchin	Y	5 Hemphill	N	WYOMING	
1 Metcalf	Y					AL Thomson	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics



Federal Grants Federal spending may continue ever upward, but critics may at least find comfort in the fact that an increasing percentage is being distributed back to the states for domestic programs. Latest figures show that a total of \$9.6 billion was returned to states, communities and individuals in fiscal 1959 for grant programs financed from general revenues, more than double the amount paid out during the first full year of the Eisenhower Administration. CQ's tables show how grants to individual states stack up against their tax collections and give a state breakdown of the nine largest grant programs. (Page 637)

Defense Reorganization

Controversial proposals for reorganizing the Defense Department have no more chance of getting off the ground in 1960 than "lead zeppelins", judging by present sentiment in Congress. CQ's Fact Sheet summarizes pending proposals and major reasons for Congressional inertia on the question. Although critics like Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) say up to 30 percent of the \$41 billion defense budget could be saved by greater unification, the signs indicate there will be no further moves in this touchy field without a strong push from the President. (Page 641)

Politics

The acknowledged front-runners for the Presidential nominations of the major parties met "Stop Nixon" and "Stop Kennedy" opposition this week....Adlai E. Stevenson got off the plane from a two-month South American tour April 11 and in an April 12 speech made a stinging indictment of the Eisenhower Administration which plunked him smack on the front pages as a reinvigorated contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination....Illinois held its Congressional and Presidential primaries. (Page 633-35)

Around the Capitol

Two supplemental money bills, the State-Justice appropriation, a bill to curb retired officers' activities in defense procurement and the civil rights bill were passed by one or both chambers...the Senate transferred the files of the McClellan rackets group to McClellan's other committee, Government Operations....former Sen. Gerald P. Nye was appointed to an FHA post....Maurice A. Hutcheson was convicted of contempt of Congress....(Page 627-32)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Civil rights, page 653.
HOUSE: State, Justice funds, page 654.

Pennsylvania Primary

Professional politicians will be watching special elections in two Pennsylvania Congressional Districts, to be held at the same time as the Pennsylvania Presidential and Congressional primary April 26, for straws in the political wind. In the Presidential preference voting, Vice President Richard M. Nixon is unopposed in GOP balloting and no Democrats are entered. Republican and Democratic organization candidates are expected to win most of the contested nominations for seats in Congress. (Page 634)

Railroads

American railroads are fighting two battles on Capitol Hill. One is for permission to diversify their operations and begin hauling freight by air, water and truck as well as rail. The other is to block legislation which would slow down the process by which unprofitable passenger service is dropped. The railroads say diversification is necessary if they are to maintain a healthy industry for national defense purposes, but they also maintain they should be allowed to cut down on passenger, particularly commuter, service. (Page 648)

In the Committees

The fiscal 1961 mutual security bill moved forward in both House and Senate committees....House committees or subcommittees approved the International Development Assn. bill, the military pension raise bill, a measure to extend the Mexican farm labor program and prevent the Secretary of Labor from requiring prevailing wages to be paid to domestic farm workers, and a bill permitting common-site picketing by unions at construction jobs....Speaker Rayburn reportedly gave his backing to a compromise bill providing medical insurance for the aged....Commerce Secretary Mueller told a House group he opposed a federal minimum wage....(Page 649-52)

